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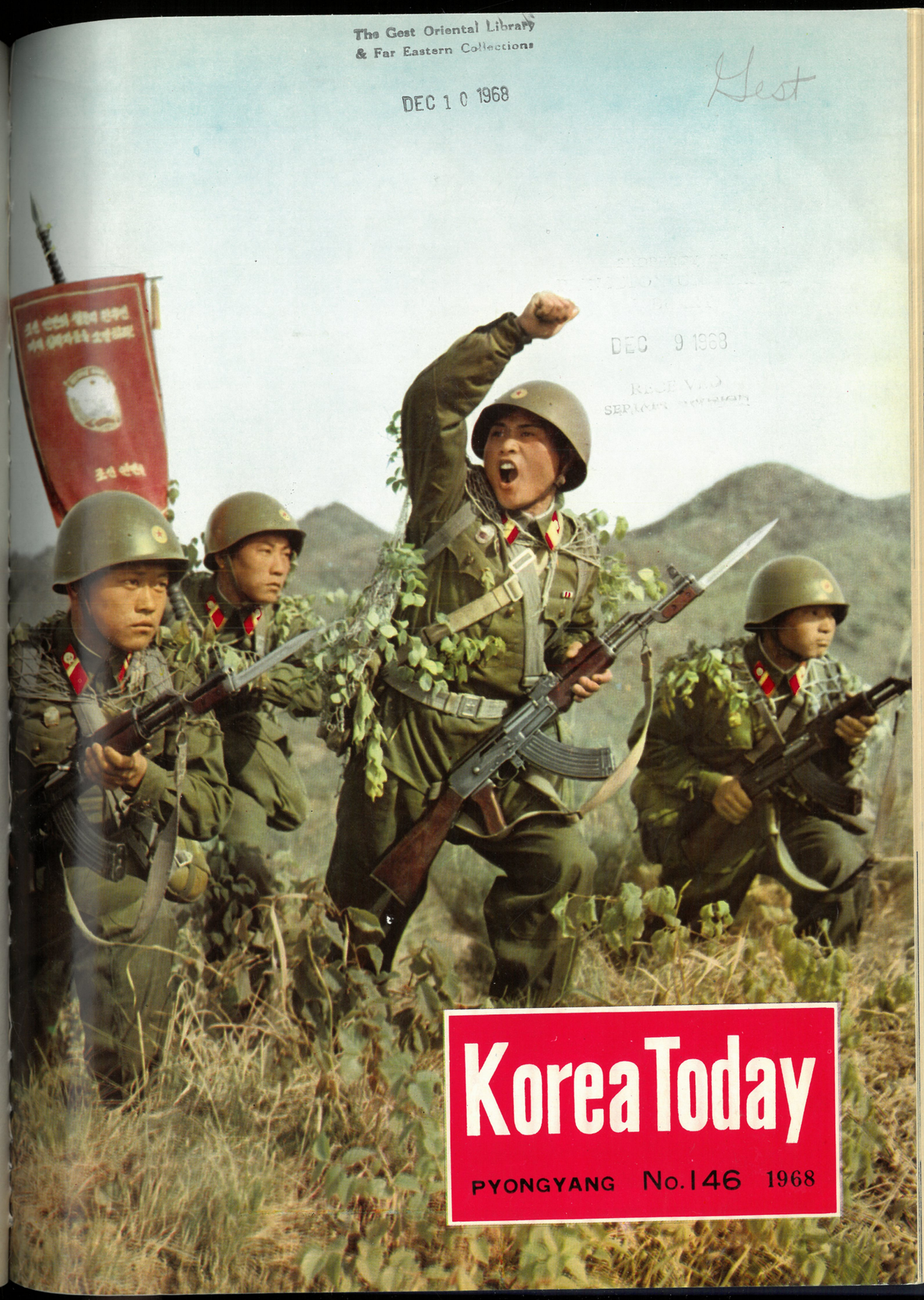

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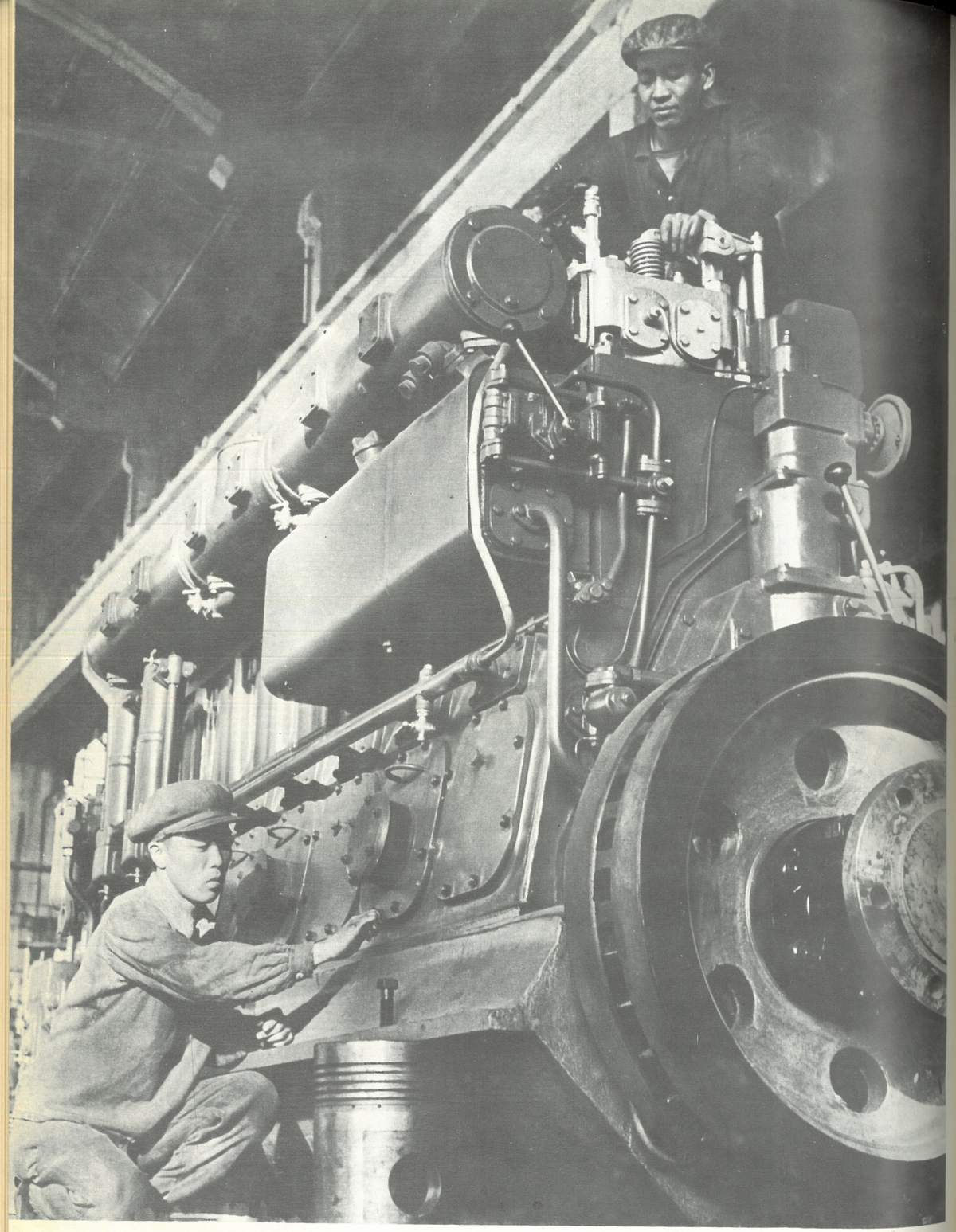

Chollima riders who are making great innovation in the assembling of diesel engines of 400 hp upholding the great Ten-point Political Programme announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung

Korea Today

MONTHLY JOURNAL

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FRONT COVER: Combatants of the Korean People's Army are strengthening their combat power as strong as each man being a match for one hundred to frustrate at one stroke any adventure of the enemy, while sharply watching every move of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are running amuck to unleash a new war, in order to implement thoroughly the revolutionary line of carrying out the economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Party's Conference and great Ten-point Political Programme

BACK COVER: One of national defence sports

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Comrade Kim Il Sung conversed with combatants of the People's Army while inspecting the front

Historic Victory of the Korean People

Today our people observe significantly the 15th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War with a pride of the victor in the thick of their grand struggle for carrying out the Party's line of pushing ahead with economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and for actively greeting with full preparations the advent of the great revolutionary event holding aloft the decision adopted at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Ten-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

On June 25, 1950, 18 years ago, the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, unleashed an aggressive war against the northern half of the Republic.

The U.S. imperialists, who had long cherished an aggressive ambition towards Korea, mobilized, for this purpose, a third of their land force, a fifth of air force, main forces of their navy and mercenaries from their fifteen satellite states and the South Korean puppet army, more than two millions all told. And they employed the most barbarous means including indiscriminate bombing, chemical and germ weapons.

The war made our people stand at the crossroads: whether they succumb to the colonial slavery of imperialism or to defend the independence of the fatherland and the honour of the nation by repelling the U.S. imperialists' aggression.

Coping with this crucial ordeal befalling to the fatherland, our people and the brave officers and soldiers of the People's Army all rose up as one and fought valiantly in the sacred war to crush the enemy and safeguard the fatherland, the people, the people's power, and the people's democratic system which had freed them from exploitation and oppression and brought a new, happy life to them, in response to the call of the Party, under the wise leadership of Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung and drawing infinite inspiration from his outstanding military strategy and tactics.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The struggle for the just cause and for the freedom and independence of the fatherland is the source of heroism of the officers and men of the Korean People's Army. The lofty consciousness of the soldiers that they are waging a just war for the freedom and independence of their fatherland made our young People's Army courageous and steadfast and enabled them to deal heavy blows at the U.S. imperialist aggressors by waging a devoted and heroic fight against them."

The fighters of the combined units and units of the People's Army including the Guard Seoul Third Infantry Division, the Guard Seoul Fourth Infantry Division named after Kim Chaek and the Guard Seoul 105th Tank Division liberated Seoul, the stronghold of the enemy, only three days after they frustrated at a stroke the enemy's armed invasion and went over to a counter-attack. And in 45 days, a vast area, more than 90 per cent of the southern half, and over 92 per cent of its population were liberated.

With its versed operations, the Korean People's Army encircled and crushed or annihilated many "crack divisions" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army including the 24th division. Dean, Commander of the 24th U.S. division, was taken prisoner. Walker, Commander of the 8th U.S. Field Army, was killed. Homicidal general MacArthur was dismissed from his post. The U.S. imperialist aggressors suffered one defeat after another.

Our brave Red aces downed or smashed a great number of up-to-date bombers and fighters of the U.S. imperialist bandits. And our bold navy achieved such a miraculous feat as to sink a U.S. imperialist cruiser with only four torpedo boats.

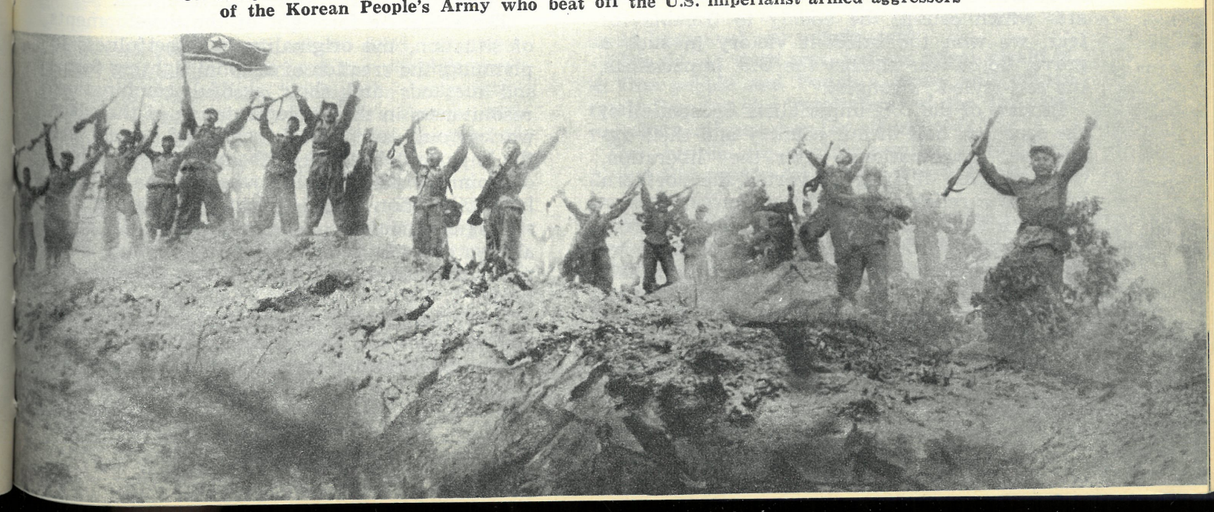
Under the wise leadership of the Party and the Leader, our people and the People's Army inflicted an irretrievable, ignominious defeat on the U.S. imperialists not only militarily but also politico-morally during the three years of the great Fatherland Liberation War: they killed, wounded and captured more than 1,093,000 men including over 397,000 U.S. imperialist aggressors, shot down or destroyed more than 13,000 planes and sank, damaged or destroyed a huge bulk of combat materials of the enemy including over 550 vessels and over 3,000 tanks.

On July 27, 1953, under the sagacious leadership of Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, our people and the People's Army won the historic victory in the three-year-long great Fatherland Liberation War in defence of the independence of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution, world peace and the eastern outpost of the socialist camp by smashing the armed invaders from the 16 countries led by the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of international reaction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The victory of our people in the Korean war was a victory of the revolutionary people over the imperialist reactionary forces, a victory of

On every hill of the fatherland reverberated loudly the shouts of victory of the brave men of the Korean People's Army who beat off the U.S. imperialist armed aggressors



the revolutionary army over the aggressive armed forces of imperialism. It proved that a people who, taking their destiny into their own hands under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party, have risen up for freedom, independence and progress, will never be conquered by any imperialist forces of aggression. It also revealed the vulnerability and corruptness of U.S. imperialism and showed the oppressed nations of the world that U.S. imperialism is not an unconquerable enemy and that they can defeat it."

In the thick of the severe war, our Party was developed into a steeled Marxist-Leninist Party with rich experiences, cadres and Party members were tempered, the entire people including workers, peasants and intellectuals were steeled, and the Party and the people were united more closely. And our People's Army grew into a strong revolutionary army.

Hundreds of thousands of young revolutionaries grew up in the flames of the war to greatly enlarge and strengthen our ranks of the revolution together with veteran revolutionaries who had been seasoned through the long struggle of the revolution.

The victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War also contributed greatly to the world peace and security and encouraged tremendously the struggle of the Asian, African, and Latin-American peoples fighting for freedom and independence. It also shattered to dust the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism and its "prestige," marking a starting-point for the downhill of U.S. imperialism by inflicting upon it so ignominious a military, politico-moral defeat as never known in the history of the United States.

Our people and the People's Armymen regard it as the greatest happiness and infinite honour to have the gifted, great Leader, whenever they remember the historic day of victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

Thanks to the great revolutionary idea of *Juche* of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, his outstanding strategy and tactics, original ways of warfare unheard-of in war history, and his versed commanding arts which caused the enemy to tremble for fear, we won the brilliant victory in such a grave, fierce war against the U.S. imperialists, the self-styled "strongest."

In view of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of the southern half of our country and their aggressive machinations after the liberation, Comrade Kim Il Sung converted the northern half into a reliable base of the Korean revolution in a short space of time by putting forth and carrying through the line of building a revolutionary democratic base in the nothern half of the Republic. He also founded the Korean People's Army, our Party's revolutionary armed forces, with the revolutionary fighters tempered and seasoned in the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its pivots, and reared up it into an invincible revolutionary armed force. All this afforded our people a substantial guarantee for scoring the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

From the outset of the war, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and mobilized the whole Party and the entire people for victory, and shouldering the burdens of the war as Chairman of the Military Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and concurrently the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, he mapped out superb lines of strategy and operation for himself at every stage of the war and personally commanded their implementation.

In the hard days of the war, the People's Army reinforced its fire power and enhanced its striking power as well as manoeuvrability in conformity with our country's geographical features and the peculiarity of modern warfare under the direct guidance and on the personal initiative of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the talented military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, and thereby strengthening tremendously its combat power as a whole. Also under the direct command of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the People's Army acquitted itself well of the complicated and difficult counter-offensive mission to repulse the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and the South Korean puppet army, and skillfully combined operations both on the front and in the rear of the enemy. The People's Army applied and completed an active positional defence system, which made it possible to hit back or smash the enemy's desperate attacks in front of our defence line.

At the personal initiative of Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung, the People's Army skillfully employed original combat methods and forms such as tunnel warfare, night operations, assaults, aircraft-hunters' group movement, mobile-artillery activity, and tank-destroyers' team movement, to deal heavy blows to the enemy everywhere, thus crushing to pieces the enemy's fetish "technical superiority" and hastened victory in the war.

The scientific foresight of the developments of situation, the originality and tactfulness in planning, the creation of original fighting forms and methods and their skillful combination, resoluteness in the implementation of the plans worked out and superb command, etc., are the important features of the strategic guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung who led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory. Such a gifted strategic guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung always ensured decisive victories for our People's Army and made the enemy tremble for fear.

All the strategic and tactical examples created by Comrade Kim Il Sung during the Fatherland Liberation War have now become the most precious assets for the development of our military art.

The other factor in the victory won by our people in the great Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialists who bragged of being the "strongest" in the world was that the entire people and the heroic People's Armymen, entrusting their all to the Party and the Leader, rose up as one man in the sacred war for defending the freedom and independence of the fatherland and fought heroically.

Our people who were convinced that when they follow the path indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung only victory and glory were always in store for them, have followed him along the revolutionary path for more than 40 years, cherishing the firm confidence in their hearts. That is why, in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War, the fighters of our People's Army on Height 1,211, Height 351, on the seas and in the skies, and in transportation to the front through the raging flames, fought valiantly exhibiting unshakable loyalty to the Leader. And they betook themselves to decisive battles with enemy, singing loudly the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" fully prepared to sacrifice their youth and lives for the good of the Party and the Leader.

19-year-old Hero of the Republic Li Su Bok made a breach for his unit by covering the embrasure of an enemy machinegun bunker with his hot-blooded youthful breast. Hero of the Republic Kang Ho Yong rolled into the enemy position with a hand-grenade between his teeth when he was seriously wounded in both arms and legs. And there were many other famous and nameless heroes. All these heroes were single-heartedly faithful to the Leader and fought determinedly at the cost of their priceless young lives for the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

Meanwhile, the working class and other people in the rear, who had been educated by the Workers' Party of Korea, defended their working sites and towns and villages from the brutal bombings of the U.S. imperialists and continued the wartime production, emulating the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters whose motto had been: "Let's defeat the enemy to the end even if we were dead so many times!" They also organized the people's guerilla units everywhere during the temporary, strategic retreat of our People's Army and stormed and crushed the enemy for the good of the operations of the People's Army.

Indeed, the three-year-long Fatherland Liberation War was literally a war of the whole nation—workers, peasants, intellectuals, youth and students and others who fought the enemy rallying themselves steel-like around the respected and beloved Leader.

Fifteen years have passed since the victory in the war. Today our people and the People's Army have built their country into a state with a powerful socialist industry and agriculture and invincible defence power built up by making the army a cadre army, modernizing it, arming the entire people and converting the whole land into a fortress.

Indomitable are our people and People's Army, each man of which is a match for a hundred, because they are led by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, and have inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, has rich combat experiences gained in the Fatherland Liberation War, and are armed with the firm unitary ideology of the Party.

Today, far from drawing a due lesson from the Korean war, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, though going downhill, cling more tenaciously to aggression and war manoeuvres with a view to getting rid of their sealed doom.

The U.S. imperialists have grossly violated the armistice agreement in succession and on purpose in the past 15 years and are of late fanatically kicking up a war racket in connection with the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo."

Due to the war machination of the U.S. imperialists, at present a danger has arisen that a war may break out again in our country at any moment. The situation today reminds one of that 18 years ago when the Korean war was unleashed.

The Korean people are watching sharply at the developments of the grave situation caused by the U.S. imperialist aggressors' manoeuvre for launching another war.

The U.S. imperialists should stop their reckless provocations and go back to their lair at once taking all the lethal weapons with them from the southern half of our fatherland.

Should the U.S. imperialist aggressors unleash another aggressive war by conducting continuous mobilization of their armed forces they will obtain nothing therefrom. If there is anything, it will be only corpses and death.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, said:

"We do not want war, but are never afraid of it. Our people and People's Army will return retaliation for the 'retaliation' of the U.S. imperialists, all-out war for all-out war."

Our people are a strong-willed nation and do not like empty talk and never fail to act up to what they say.

Only victory and glory are in store for the Korean people who are vigorously marching towards the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Oil painting **"The land of Kangson immediately after the war"**

Kangson Outlived War

KANG CHON

Here is an oil painting entitled "The Land of Kangson After War."

Skeletons of gutted buildings, destroyed electric furnaces, fallen walls, broken bricks—everything around is dead, except an aspen tree which shoots out new twigs despite it was heavily singed and damaged. The tree stands out in relief against the ruinous background.

Represented in strong relief in the painting is Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, who sits on the block of a fallen wall with one of his elbows on the lazy back of a chair. People around him are listening intently to the Leader, among them being the chief of the steel workshop who is all ears, veteran smelters who have defended their work place unyieldingly, braving a rain of shells and bombs, ex-servicemen still in army uniforms smelling of gunpowder, and a young girl operater. Their faces are all aglow with a firm resolve to be faithful to the revolution to the last following the Leader single-heartedly as the sunflower follows the sun.

This painting makes us retrospect our past days with deep emotion.

* * *

On July 27, 1953, the fierce roar of guns stopped on the war front in Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who had pounced on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to swallow it at one gulp, bent their knees before the Korean people and signed the armistice agreement. In the war the U.S. imperialist aggressors suffered an irretrievable defeat, political, military and moral. In order to make up for their ignominous defeat, they tried to comfort themselves with the clamour that it would take at least 100 years for Korea to stand up again.

During the war (June 1950-July 1953), the U.S. imperialist aggressors mobilized the armed forces more than 2,000,000 strong and 73,000,000 tons of U.S.-made lethal weapons, conducted "scorched-earth operations" with a view to destroying and burning down all our cities and villages. The hordes of these American rascals poured down on an average 18 bombs and napalm bombs per 1 square kilometre of the northern half of the Republic.

Kangson, too, could not be an exception in the enemy's "scorched-earth operations."

When guns ceased to roar, the compound of the Kangson Steel Works looked honeycomb with ten and several thousands of craters.

But, with no atrocities the enemy could take the vigorous breath off this works. The workers of the works transferred their machines and equipment to a safer place braving furious bombings of the enemy planes and continued wartime production.

The heroic working class of this works devoted their all to the fight for the victory in the war displaying an indomitable revolutionary spirit in response to the Leader's call and, as soon as the ceasefire came, rushed to the compound of the works with shovels to rehabilitate the works.

It was their ardent wish to rehabilitate the damaged furnaces and smelt iron as soon as possible and their mettle and spirit were as high as in the war when they beat the U.S. imperialist aggressors. But they were at a loss what and how to begin with when they found themselves in the midst of heaps of ashes where there were no a piece of usable brick and a nail.

At that juncture, on August 3, 1953, the works was visited by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people who, shouldering the heavy burden of the fierce war, had aroused our people to a heroic struggle to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors. He looked round the unrecognizably ruined factory making his way through the weeds outgrown in the compound. Then he sat together with the workers in the open.

As the war left no a single building intact, the workers were unable to usher the paternal Leader into a room, and for this they felt very sorry to him.

Perceiving such feelings of the workers, Comrade Kim Il Sung turned his steps towards an aspen tree, saying "Let's take seats there to talk."

The workers offered Comrade Kim Il Sung a chair. But, putting aside the chair, he said, "Why, should I sit on the chair alone when you all have no chairs for yourselves?" And he seated himself on a block of a fallen wall.

That day, Comrade Kim Il Sung first received the opinions of the workers and the engineers of the works and then spoke in detail about the direction for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the works and the concrete ways and means for it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught them earnestly not to conduct many work at a time but grasp the pivotal points, restore, first of all, electric furnaces according to the production process, and smelt iron at an early date so that all other domains of the people's economy might be rehabilitated and develop quickly. At the same time Comrade Kim Il Sung encouraged them saying that they should demonstrate once again the mettle of the Korean working class before the world by reconstructing the works into a modern factory on their own by improvising what they lack and ferreting out what they run short of, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Two days later the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was convoked in Pyongyang.

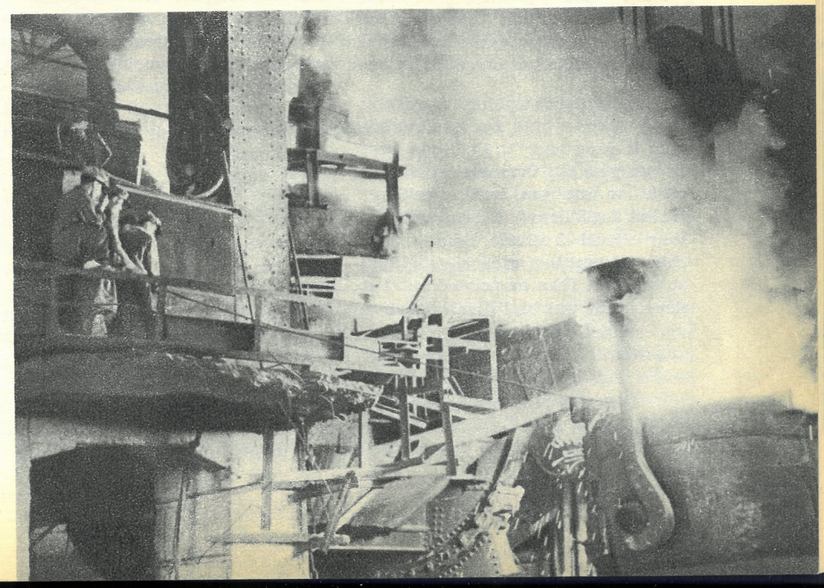
At the plenum Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the original line of the postwar people's economic construction—the priority development of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, and roused the entire people to a struggle with a slogan: "Everything for the postwar people's economic rehabilitation and development to strengthen the democratic base!"

The workers of the Kangson Steel Works rose up to implement the teachings of the paternal Leader, turning out what they had not and searching out what they ran short of with a high revolutionary zeal.

To obtain firebricks, sometimes they rummaged in the standing water of the bomb craters. When welding rod was run out, they used iron rods covered with carbide ash and clay for it.

In this way, they worked a miracle by restoring electric furnaces on the heaps of ashes only in 40 days. The molten iron constituted a se-

Steel makers of the works are bringing about innovations in steel production upholding the great Ten-point Political Programme announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung



vere blow to the enemy who had prattled that Korea would not stand up again even after 100 years. Like this, the working class of this works, performed one miracle after another with a firm determination to carry out the teachings of the paternal Leader without fail and achieved such a big success as to surpass the pre-war level of production already in 1956, the last year of the Three-Year Plan.

In 1957, our country entered the road of executing the Five-Year Plan. But, the road was not smooth for our people, though it offered them a new prospect. The Five-Year Plan required a larger amount of funds, labour power and materials for its execution, and we were hard up for all of them. In particular, we were badly in need of steel and its products. In that very juncture, the enemies at home and abroad ran wild to block our onward march.

Around this time, in December 1956 to be more exact, the historic December Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held.

At the plenum, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a policy on frustrating the machinations of the enemies at home and abroad by rousing the entire people to the consolidation of our revolutionary base further as firm as a rock and the creation of the great upsurge of Chollima movement in the socialist construction in view of the obtaining situation at that time.

After the plenum, Comrade Kim Il Sung again called on the workers of the Kangson Steel Works for the implementation of the policy.

Shaking hands with the workers there one by one, Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"... I've come here to see you all, Comrades. I always wish to see you iron smelters!"** He sat together with them and said they should frustrate enemy's machination getting over all obstacles at any rate. Then he pointed out that the country was in difficult situation and had enormous work to do and that the working class of Kangson should turn out much more steel tapping and mobilizing latent reserves to the full by acting upon the intention of the Party, and that it alone would help ease the hard economic situation in the country.

Hearing the earnest words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the workers renewed their firm determination to carry out whatever tasks, if it was for the revolution, through thick and thin and expressed their resolution to the paternal Leader.

Through this process the workers found out a colossal potentiality to more than double the output of steel billet in excess of the rated production capacity.

Having learned the determination of the workers, Comrade Kim Il Sung examined himself their proposals one by one. Then he exalted and encouraged them for their bold ideas, saying: **"It is worthwhile to talk with you workers. Latent reserves lurk in your brains. And your proposals are all reasonable!"**

Since that time the workers developed their collective innovation movement in real earnest. They smashed mystification of technique, passivism and conservatism and in 1957 turned out 120,000 tons of steel billet at the blooming mill whose rated capacity was 60,000 tons. Thus they creditably did what they had pledged to the paternal Leader. Later the torchlight of innovation raised by the working class of Kangson marked the starting point of the great Chollima movement which brought about a great revolutionary upsurge in all domains of politics, economy, and culture under the slogan: "One for all, all for one; Let us work and study and live in a communist way!"

Thus Kangson became the birthplace of Chollima.

* * *

More than 10 years have elapsed since then. And, the looks of Kangson have changed unrecognizably. But the oil painting "The Land of Kangson After War" makes us think of something.

Our heroic working class have built on the war ruin the Kangson Steel Works today, one of the big metallurgical bases of our country, like the aspen tree which, as we see in the painting, has revived shooting out new branches despite the heavy singe and scars it had got in the thick of the fierce war.

And the chief of the steel workshop, veteran smelters, ex-servicemen and the young girl operator who once under the aspen tree renewed their resolve listening intently to the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader whom they had heartily longed so much for, have all become labour heroes and Chollima riders, the main props of the works.

Realizing the gravity of the present situation in which a war might broke out at any moment due to the hysterical war racket of the U.S. imperialists, the entire working class in Kangson who have been single-heartedly and infinitely faithful to the call of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are putting spurs to socialist economic construction in order to arm the army and the people and consolidate the revolutionary base materially, upholding the decision of the Conference of the Party and the Leader's great Ten-point Political Programme. They are performing new labour feats every day, each of them doing the work of two or three men.

They are unfolding more valiant struggle to greet actively the advent of the great revolutionary event—the unification of the fatherland, by resolutely frustrating the war provocation manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists which has become more undisguised and keeping the revolutionary upsurge in revolution and construction through the acceleration of the great advance of Chollima initiated by the Leader.

A COLOUR DOCUMENTARY

"Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, Our Mother"

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok

Recently the Korean Documentary Film Studio produced a colour documentary "Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, Our Mother." The film is dedicated to the noble life of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, Mother of Korea, who gave birth to Comrade Kim Il Sung and brought up him into the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

The documentary begins with the scene of the historic Mangyongdae dear to the hearts of the Korean people. On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the death of Mother Kang Ban Sok, a distinguished fighter for women's emancipation, which fell on July 31 last year, people pay a visit to Mangyongdae to cherish the memory of her noble life, recollecting her brilliant life with respect and affection.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok was the wife of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an ardent patriot and indomitable revolutionary who dedicated his whole life to the restoration of the fatherland, and a close efficient helper to her husband in his revolutionary activities. She was the mother of a revolutionary; she brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung into the prominent, great Leader of the Korean nation. At the same time, she was an unyielding fighter for women's emancipation who personally organized and led the struggle for arousing the working women and other masses of people to the revolution for the restoration of the fatherland and the emancipation of women.

Here in Mangyongdae is the grave of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, the great Mother of Korea and the most distinguished woman revolutionary fighter born of the Korean people, and model for the Korean women to follow. On the screen are seen a stream of people from all parts of the country visiting her grave on her death-day with deep respect. They—sons and daughters of the Mother—are laying wreaths on the grave with a feeling of reverence, renewing their determination to become true fighters of the Leader by copying after her ardent patriotism, lofty revolutionary spirit and noble character.

Tracing her brilliant revolutionary life, the visitors come to the home of her birth in Chilgol.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok was born in Chilgol, Ha*ri*, Ryongsan Sub-county, Daedong County, South Pyongan Province, on April 21, 1892, as the second daughter of Mr. Kang Don Wuk, an ardent patriot and energetic anti-Japanese educationist.

She cherished a patriotic feeling from early childhood under influence of her father and learned from the unyielding and unbending fighting spirit of Mr. Kang Jin Sok, her eldest brother who was then conducting a relentless independence movement at home and abroad.

Born into and brought up in such a revolu-

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok resisting the police of Japanese imperialism

tionary family, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok distinguished herself already in her childhood as the possessor of a strong hatred against Japanese imperialism and exceptional character and ability.

When she was still a child, she helped her parents in their toilsome farming, and kept the house spick and span, proving herself a good housekeeper.

She learned earnestly from her mother what a woman ought to be and how to do the household chores and she herself did well in needlework and cooking.

The film shows us an old handloom and spinning wheel used by Mrs. Kang Ban Sok. She was so able a weaver that her neighbours admired her home-spun cotten cloth comparing it with beautiful silk.

And on the screen appears a kerosene lamp. As her family could not afford to give her schooling, she studied by herself finding spare time at night, reading and writing by the help of the lamp. All these impressive relics remind us of the detailed aspects of her girlhood.

The film leads you to the thatched house in Mangyongdae, the historic place where Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was born.

In 1908 when she was 17, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok was married to Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an ardent anti-Japanese fighter, indomitable revolutionary and patriotic educationist, and moved to this house.

Here in the shabby, thatched house Mrs. Kang Ban Sok took upon herself all household affairs as the eldest daughter-in-law of a large family of twelve and actively helped her husband, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, in his revolutionary work and educated children in the ardent patriotic thought of their father.

As Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was always away for his revolutionary work and the family was so poor and big at that, it was not easy for her to make both ends meet. But she worked diligently and with a sense of responsibility from early in the morning till late in the night in place of her husband and did the housekeeping in a frugal and methodical way befitting a member of a revolutionary family.

An old, discolored water jar with patched cracks and a stone mortar with its bottom deepened from the long use—these impressive relics show the firm and noble character of the Mother who had the disposition of finding out what she had not, valuing what she was pos-

Handing over to her son, Comrade Kim Il Sung, revolvers used by her husband, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, Mother Kang Ban Sok conveyed to her son her husband's will that his son should liberate the fatherland without fail from Japanese occupation

sessed of and surmounting hardships by herself. She was very dutiful to her parents-in-law, loved and sincerely helped her brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law, and saw that perfect harmony prevailed in the family.

The scene shifts to the "Warship Rock," "Sliding Rock," "Swing Place," "Wrestling Place" and "Study Site" which are familiar to visitors.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok often took Comrade Kim Il Sung to the "Swing Place" and, sitting in a swing with her son on her lap, planted seeds of ardent patriotism and revolutionary spirit in his young heart and awakened to him a high ambition to restore the fatherland against the Japanese imperialists, the robbers.

The scene changes to Bonghwa-*ri*, Kangdong County.

Mother Kang Ban Sok's life and activity always went with struggle.

A monument built on a low hill of Bonghwa-*ri* to mark a spot of the revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the Myongshin School, relics of Bisokgye (the Mutual Financing Association for Grave Stone), the even rock on which the Korean National Association members held secret meetings and a fountain on which Mrs. Kang Ban Sok kept a "pagachi" (dipper made of gourd) floating for thirsty travellers—all these relics remind us of the brilliant exploits of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and Mrs. Kang Ban Sok who dedicated their lives to the independence of Korea.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who had conducted the independence movement while teaching at the Sunhwa School of Mangyongdae moved to Bonghwa-*ri* in 1916. It was here in Bonghwa-*ri* that he extended his sphere of activity and thus made himself known as an organizer and leader of the Korean independence movement.

Mother Kang Ban Sok devotedly helped her husband and his comrades-in-arms who were engaged in bustling revolutionary activities. She ate gruel for daily meals, but she provided them with full meals. She was prepared even to do cooking or washing ten times a day if it was helpful to them.

Later her family moved to Linchiang, Pataokou and Fusung. In these towns, too, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok helped her husband in his re-

Comrade Kim Il Sung, and his comrades once fell in the enemy's encirclement in Fusung. In order to get rid of the danger they had to get pistols from Wanliho at once. At that time, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok readily undertook this difficult mission and returned safely carrying two pistols with her

volutionary activities and did her best to assist many revolutionaries as befits the wife of a revolutionary, overcoming all sorts of difficulties.

Thus Mrs. Kang Ban Sok proved a loyal helper to Mr. Kim Hyong Jik in his revolutionary activities and a possessor of firm revolutionary fighting spirit and constancy.

The film shows us an oil painting representing the stout-heartedness of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok. The painting depicts Mrs. Kang Ban Sok resisting the Japanese police. In the painting we can have a glimpse of her revolutionary character.

When Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was arrested on a charge of the secret organization of the Korean National Association, the Japanese imperialist police attacked and searched her house in Bonghwa-*ri*. Then she resisted the policemen spitting in their faces and shouting "Go ahead! Search as you like!" The police, scared by her staunchness, turned tail at once.

Mother educated her sons in such a staunch revolutionary spirit. While Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was in prison, she would tell her son, Comrade Kim Il Sung, to grow up fast to fight Japanese imperialism, the enemy of the Korean people and of his father.

The film leads the audience to the scenes of the historic, revolutionary land of Popyong and other historical places such as Junggang, Linchiang, Pataokou and Fusung. At the age of 12, Comrade Kim Il Sung returned to Korea for schooling at the wish of his father. He attended the Changdok School at home village. But when he was 14 years old he again crossed the Amrok river at the news that his father was arrested again by the Japanese police. He crossed the river via Popyong after covering the distance of 1,000 *ri* on foot.

Crossing the Amrok river, Comrade Kim Il Sung made a heroic resolve that he would never come back to the fatherland before

Korea won independence. Thus he entered the road of the great revolution.

Mother Kang Ban Sok was very glad to see her son back home in Pataokou but she did not let Comrade Kim Il Sung stay at home even one night. She sent him and his young brother to Linchiang right after his arrival because her family in Pataokou was under the strict police surveillance ever since his father had fled during the police escort. From this we see that Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, as the mother of a revolutionary, had a strong will and brought up her children as men of a strong revolutionary will.

This is only one of many stories about her efforts to bring Comrade Kim Il Sung into the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The film shows a painting "Mother hands over revolvers used by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik to Comrade Kim Il Sung" which vividly represents the strong will and tender-heartedness of the Mother.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik died on June 5th, 1926, leaving the following will:

"I am dying before realizing my aspiration. But I put faith in you. You must not forget that you are sons of the fatherland and nation. You must restore the country without fail even if your bones might be smashed to dust and your body torn to pieces. I wish I may return to the homeland again. Bury my body by the River Daedong when the fatherland is independent!"

Then he handed his pistols to his wife asking that she must give them to Comrade Kim Il Sung when he grew up and told her to send him for secondary schooling at any cost.

Deeply realizing her heavy responsibility, the mother did her utmost to bring up Comrade Kim Il Sung into a great revolutionary who would lead the Korean revolution following the will Mr. Kim Hyong Jik had left.

The mother was infirm then. But in order to give education to Comrade Kim Il Sung, she worked day and night doing needlework and washing for others.

The film shows us how Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, grew up into a great revolutionary under the deep love and profound care of the Mother and the early period of the revolutionary activities he conducted taking the destiny of the fatherland and the people upon himself, upholding the great cause of his father.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, in the midst of the warm love of his devoted mother, carved a most correct and original road for the Korean revolutionary movement relying on the inexhaustible strength of the masses, with a firm conviction about the victory of the cause of the fatherland restoration and communism.

In the latter part of the 1920's there prevailed factional strives and the rightist and leftist deviations in the Korean communist movement. Under the circumstances, Comrade Kim Il Sung made patient efforts to master the essence of Marxism-Leninism and waged an energetic struggle to embody it in the practical activity. Already around that time Comrade Kim Il Sung distinguished himself as an outstanding organizer and leader of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a scientific analysis of the prevailing revolutionary situation and all movements that had preceded and, on the basis of the experiences and lessons obtained in the course of struggle, set forth a correct line and policy for the Korean revolution to follow.

On April 25, 1932, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army whose mission it was to bring national independence and social emancipation to the Korean people. This army consisting of progressive workers, peasants and patriotic youths opposed to Japanese imperialism was the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed forces of our country. The founding of the Guerilla Army and the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Comrade Kim Il Sung opened a new era of the revolution that brought about an epochal turn in the communist movement and anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country. Mother's advice and assistance to Comrade Kim Il Sung in those days were a great help and big encouragement to Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The film shows the Yuwen Middle School Comrade Kim Il Sung attended at, an oil painting representing the Leader reading in earnest the Capital and other classics of Marxism-Leninism and revolutionary literary works, and other paintings depicting his activities to rally the young people into anti-Japanese organizations and rouse them to revolutionary struggles. These impressive scenes acquaint us with his early revolutionary activities.

Even in those days when Comrade Kim Il Sung was waging brilliant activities for the great victory of the cause of the revolution with the original line on the Korean revolution and taking the destiny of the fatherland and the people upon himself, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok not only looked after her sons with great affection but she herself fought devotedly with an indomitable spirit for the restoration of the fatherland and emancipation of women, while helping the revolutionary cause of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The documentary also shows the energetic revolutionary activities of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok in the areas of Fusung through an impressive reminiscence of an old woman named Chae Ju Son who once worked under her guidance.

Her life in the alien land was full of pains; she barely supported herself and her sons on needle-work and washing. She often had to skip meals, even though she worked sitting late in

the cold winter nights.

But no pains and hardships could break the strong will of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok who made up her mind to help actively Comrade Kim Il Sung in his revolutionary activities to the last, upholding the noble cause of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, and give the rest of her life only for the sake of the revolution. She bravely surmounted all sorts of difficulties and hardships to help the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung and fought devotedly for the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and his comrades-in-arms were once under strict watch of the enemy in Fusung.

In order to get out of the critical situation he had to get revolvers from his comrades at Wanliho. After deep consideration he asked his mother to perform the mission.

The mother readily accepted his request although she knew it would entail danger. She safely got to Wanliho braving the strict guard. When she got revolvers from the comrades of her son there she asked them to load the revolvers so that they would go off whenever she pulled the trigger.

Having found that revolvers were loaded, Comrade Kim Il Sung asked his mother why she did so dangerous a thing. She replied: "Why, I had to prepare for the worst, to make the enemy pay for my blood. The enemy, two or three at most, might pounce upon me, I guessed, so I was ready for them."

This short episode represented by a painting makes the audience feel deeply the lofty self-sacrificing spirit of the mother who was ready to give her life for the restoration of the fatherland and for the revolutionary work of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Here is another story. In the early days of the organization of the armed units, Comrade Kim Il Sung heard that his mother was seriously ill. He was on his way to south Manchuria at that time. So he dropped in at his home with a bag of millet.

The mother said sternly: "You cannot make revolution if you worry about your family. We can manage it somehow. You have been working to take the country back, haven't you? Then how can you do such a great work, worrying about your family... I'm grateful to you for the millet you have brought home. But you have other thing to do, namely to regain the lost fatherland..."

Then she cut her hair and spread it in her son's shoes unnoticed as she knew that he was leaving for a long journey for revolution.

The deep affection and great concern of the mother made Comrade Kim Il Sung always stand at the head of the revolution and lead it to great victory and glory.

In this way, not only Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, the Mother of Korea, whole-heartedly assisted Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and Comrade Kim Il Sung in their revolutionary activities, but she herself joined a revolutionary organization and fought devotedly for the restoration of the fatherland and the emancipation of women.

After the death of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok worked as a member of a women's association in Fusung, and later as the head of the association, and energetically strove to enlist women in the revolutionary movement.

The mother dedicated all her energies to the political work such as drawing as many women as possible into the rank of struggle.

She took part in a secret organization led by Comrade Kim Il Sung and helped him in the work of the Saenal Juvenile Union and the Anti-imperialist Youth League, the work of distributing the newspaper "Saenal" (New Day) and various other secret publications, and the work of delivering secret documents.

After she had sent out Comrade Kim Il Sung for the great cause of the Korean revolution, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, Mother of Korea, who devoted her whole life for the restoration of the fatherland and victory of the revolution, passed away on July 31, 1932, at the age of 40, before seeing the restoration of the fatherland she had so much longed for.

The noble revolutionary spirit of Mother Kang Ban Sok who gave her life for the restoration of the fatherland and the revolutionary cause, and the immortal exploit she achieved by bringing up her son into the great Leader of the Korean people will shine forever in the history of our fatherland.

The restoration of the fatherland and the happiness of the people for which she fought throughout her whole life and longed have been realized brilliantly by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, whom she gave birth to and brought up. And our people who are led by him are now living in the great era of victory, glory, happiness and prosperity under the thriving and developing socialist system.

Our people deem it the greatest happiness and glory to have such a great leader as Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The last scene of the documentary shows that, recollecting with a feeling of reverence the resplendent life and the lofty revolutionary spirit of Mother Kang Ban Sok who gave her life for the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and happiness of the people, our people make a firm determination to be boundlessly loyal to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and fight for the prosperity of the fatherland and the nation-wide triumph of the Korean revolution, emulating the life and struggle of Mother Kang Ban Sok.

Oil painting "To the Homeland"

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Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the government economic delegation of the Republic of Guinea

Friendly Visit to Our Country of the Government Economic Delegation of the Republic of Guinea

The government economic delegation of the Republic of Guinea led by Ismael Toure, Minister of Economic Development and Member of the Political Bureau of the Guinean Democratic Party, paid a friendly visit to our country from April 16 to 23 this year at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During its stay in our country the delegation was received by Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

Premier Kim Il Sung had cordial talks with the guests.

The delegation while staying in our country looked round Mangyongdae, a place dear to the hearts of the 40 million Korean people, the Museum of Korean Revolution, the Students and Children's Palace, the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in Pyongyang and factories in Hamhung district and villages on its outskirts. And also the guests attended the banquet arranged by the D.P.R.K. Cabinet in honour of them and the welcome meeting and had a press interview with journalists of our country.

In Mangyongdae, the historic place, the delegation took to the house where Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was born and spent his childhood.

Looking round the straw-roofed house where the family of Comrade Kim Il Sung from his great grandfather had lived in poverty, the simple furniture and farm tools displayed inside the house, the guests

listened attentively to the explanation of the guide on the revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter who dedicated his whole life with single devotion to the sacred struggle for freedom, independence of the country and the education of the coming generation, and of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, the Mother of Korea who had given birth to and brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and fought solely for the independence of the fatherland as the wife of a revolutionary and an ardent revolutionary fighter.

In particular, they heard with deep emotion the story about the childhood of Comrade Kim Il Sung who was born of revolutionary family and who later brought the brilliant victory to the struggle for liberating the fatherland by leading the Korean revolution along the road of victory, shouldering the destiny of the fatherland and the nation since he entered the road of the revolution in his early years bearing deep in mind the will of his father.

Departing Mangyongdae, Ismael Toure, head of the delegation, wrote in the guests' book that the government economic delegation of the Republic of Guinea visited here, the beautiful cradleland of the Korean revolution with deep interest and gained a strong impression from it.

At the Museum of Korean Revolution the guests were deeply impressed by the 15-year-long arduous, yet, glorious struggle and the immortal fighting exploits of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army personally organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Visiting the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition the delegation was struck by the fact that our people, liberated from the yoke of the Japanese colonial rule, have turned the country, once a backward, colonial agricultural state, into a powerful socialist industrial-agricultural state with a firm foundation of independent national economy in a short span of time, upholding the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

While in Korea the guests were accorded a warm welcome and hospitality by the Korean people everywhere.

A mass rally was held at the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang in welcome of the visiting delegation.

Present at the meeting were all the members of the delegation and Vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul and responsible personnel of our government organs, men of science and education and many working people in the city.

At the meeting Li Bong Gyom, First Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, spoke in welcome of the delegation.

In the name of the citizens of Pyongyang he warmly welcomed Ismael Toure, head of the delegation, and all its members. He pointed out that under the leadership of their outstanding Leader President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the brave Guinean people, who enjoy a long traditions of anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle, nationalized some enterprises and organs in the possession of the colonialists after the independence of the country and have striven to develop the national economy and culture independently by surmounting all sorts of hardships.

He said that the Korean people and Government resolutely condemn the vicious aggressive acts of the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists against the Republic of Guinea and express firm solidarity with the righteous struggle of the Guinean Government and people.

The speaker went on to say that Korean people under the leadership of the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung have turned their country into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural state with the independent national economy and brilliant culture and stressed that they have made full prepa-

(Continued on page 20)

The government economic delegation of the Republic of Guinea at the Museum of the Korean Revolution

Comrade Kim Il Sung Illumines the Road Ahead of Us

THE GREAT TEN-POINT POLITICAL PROGRAMME OF COMRADE KIM IL SUNG HAILED CONTINUALLY ALL OVER THE WORLD

The Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea "Let Us Embody More Thoroughly the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-sustenance and Self-defence in All Fields of State Activity" announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, gifted military strategist, iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working class movements, is calling forth ever greater repercussion among the revolutionary people of the world as days go by on account of the great revolutionary spirit, profound theory, correct line and policy contained therein.

Today revolutionaries and progressive people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, full of admiration, praise highly Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary spirit, idea of *Juche* and outstanding classical theory of Marxism-Leninism and distinguished wise line and policy embodied in the Political Programme of the Government of the Republic.

They express all-out support to and sympathy with the great Ten-point Political Programme announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, regarding it as a programmatic document which illuminates not only the bright path of the Korean revolution but also the path of struggle of the people of all countries who have risen up in the anti-imperialist struggle.

TEN-POINT POLITICAL PROGRAMME ANNOUNCED BY PREMIER KIM IL SUNG IS OF GREAT THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Revolutionary friends of the world see that the great idea of *Juche* and all lines and policies based on it, which are elucidated in the Government Political Programme of the Republic announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, are of universal importance so that people of all countries who make revolution should adhere to them, and unanimously stress on the great theoretical and practical significance of the document.

Mapolragawa Bipulasara, Vice-Chairman of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association, stressed in his statement: "The Political Programme of the D.P.R.K. Government 'Let Us Embody More Thoroughly the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-sustenance and Self-defence in All Fields of State Activity' announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung gives great emotion and deep impression to people. I have seen for the first time such an outstanding leader as Premier Kim Il Sung. He is a leader rare in the world.

"Premier Kim Il Sung sits together with the people and discusses with them about the work, visiting every nook and corner of the country.

"He inspects factories, rural communities, schools and all other places of the country and gives concrete instructions on the spot and bases his politics on the deep understanding of the life of the people and the realities. That is why the people boundlessly trust and adore Premier Kim Il Sung.

"I have visited many countries, but no country is so wonderful as Korea. Korea is the only country in the world, I think, which, not big as it is, is advancing steadfastly along the road of independence and self-sustenance."

And he stressed that the policy of independence and self-sustenance was a model and great inspiration to numerous countries, and went on:

"The Ten-point Political Programme announced by Premier Kim Il Sung is of great significance, theoretical and practical. The Government of the D.P.R.K. is taking the lead in defending the steadfast stand of Marxism-Leninism. For this reason, I always recall the socialist construction in Korea, whenever I think about socialist construction."

Dekinlin, Secretary of the Burmese Council for World Peace, hailing the Political Programme of the Government announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, said:

"The revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence put forth by Premier Kim Il Sung in the Political Programme is valuable teachings not only for Korea but also for all the newborn independent states of the world.

"Premier Kim Il Sung's idea of *Juche* is the

Publications of Syria, Iraq, Tanzania, Ceylon, India, Belgium and other foreign countries carrying the Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K. announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people

most correct revolutionary line in which the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism are creatively applied to the concrete conditions of the country and the Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K. announced by him is a programme of struggle for the people of the whole world fighting against U.S. imperialism and for national liberation and world peace."

Masaharu Hatanaka, Chief Director of the Japan-Korea Association, expressing his opinion about the Political Programme of the D.P.R.K. Government, said:

"I read the Political Programme twice and thrice. I was deeply impressed, above all, by the idea of *Juche* and lofty spirit of independence and self-sustenance of the Workers' Party of Korea, which runs through the Political Programme.

"I am convinced that the spirit of independence and self-sustenance of the Korean people—thinking with their own brains and standing on their own feet—has brought about today's brilliant successes in all domains, political, economic, cultural and military, and guarantees greater advance and development in the future. This is a great lesson for the Japanese people."

Domingo Da Silba, Vice-Chairman of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement, emphasized in his statement that the Angolan liberation fighters sincerely hailed the Political Programme of the D.P.R.K. Government announced by Premier Kim Il Sung and that the independent line clarified by Premier Kim Il Sung reflected the independent and valiant spirit of the revolutionary Korean people.

Saying that the independent stand clarified by Premier Kim Il Sung lends great inspiring strength to the Angolan people fighting against the common enemy and for independence, he expressed sincere respect to Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

In conclusion he said that the Angolan liberation fighters will exert efforts to embody in actual life the independent stand clarified by Premier Kim Il Sung and firmly adhere to this stand.

Mohamed Hes Tali, member of the Secretariat of the National Union of the Moroccan People's Force and Secretary in charge of foreign affairs and information of the General Federation of the Moroccan Workers, said in his recent statement:

"Having read the Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced by Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, I came to realize clearly that the Korean people are resolutely fighting against the provocative machinations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and are advancing vigorously along the road they have chosen for converting their fatherland into a prosperous, powerful socialist country.

"The Political Programme of the Government of the Republic is run through with the revolutionary spirit of carrying their revolution to the end with a sense of responsibility.

"The Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a country immensely envied by mankind, I think, is of very great significance for the newborn independent states and all the people who are fighting for liberating themselves from the yoke of imperialism because the Political Programme indicates them the clear-cut fighting goal and ways and means for its fulfilment."

Walterio Pierro, member of the Central Committee of the Chilean Socialist Party and the Chilean Representative on the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organisation, saying that he was greatly inspired when he made a deep-going study of the Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, emphasized that this document was a historic document which all the revolutionaries should read and study without fail and what drew his special attention in the Political Programme was the idea of pushing ahead with revolution on the basis of the idea of *Juche*. He said:

"We revolutionaries should study and follow this lofty idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung. Only by following this can each country carry revolution forward by its own efforts like Korea which is emitting rays in the East. Therefore, his revolutionary idea, I think, is a banner which is more valuable than a thousand pieces of gold for us revolutionaries.

"Today the Korean people are standing at the head of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who are decisively rejecting the aggressive and criminal policies of the U.S. imperialists disturbing peace in the world and the well-being of the people. In the Government Political Programme Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great leader of the world revolution, gave us revolutionaries clear teachings on the attitude and stand which we revolutionaries must maintain in the anti-imperialist struggle. Thus the great historic document is not only a document necessary for revolution and construction of the Korean people but also a banner of life and struggle for us Chilean people and the peoples suppressed and exploited by U.S. imperialism."

THE POLITICAL PROGRAMME OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC ANNOUNCED BY COMRADE KIM IL SUNG MAKES THE PEOPLE FIGHTING AGAINST IMPERIALISM GLAD AND THE ENEMY TREMBLE FOR FEARS

The world revolutionary people stress that the correct line of anti-imperialist struggle and the steadfast anti-imperialist spirit clarified in the Political Programme of the Government of the Republic on the basis of the great idea of *Juche* by Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding leader of international communist, working-class and anti-imperialist revolutionary movements, have become a precious beacon shedding light on the road ahead of the peoples of all countries fighting against the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism and for national independence and social progress. And they unanimously emphasize that the Political Programme of the Government of the Republic encourages the fighting people with a conviction about victory of their cause while playing a role of powerful revolutionary bomb which deals a decisive blow to the enemy.

Lamon Epirme, Uruguayan Representative to the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Students' Organization, said in his statement that the Government Political Programme announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a correct line of the anti-imperialist struggle for administering deadlier blows to the U.S. imperialism-led imperialists who are engaged in aggression, and went on:

"We Latin American people are well aware of the revolutionary spirit of the Korean people. We take as a compass guiding our action the practical example of the Korean people who are led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, one of the outstanding leaders of the world revolution, and deem it a great joy to be united with the Korean people fighting in the trench of the anti-imperialist struggle, standing opposed to U.S. imperialism, the common enemy."

In regard to the Political Programme of the Government of the Republic the Syrian paper "Nidal Palryahin" said that Premier Kim Il Sung answered in his Government Political Programme to all the problems of how to realize the unification of the fatherland and how to construct socialism better by mobilizing masses, and emphasized:

"He also answered to those questions of how to fight against the enemy and win victory. The Political Programme of the Government of the Republic is a new revolutionary bomb which struck the imperialists on the back of their heads."

Tanzanian paper "Ngurumo" giving the gist of the Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung in detail pointed out first that the Programme indicated a clear road for actively hastening the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, and said that the idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence set forth in the Political Programme made a valuable contribution to further developing the Marxist-Leninist theories and to enriching the practical experiences of the international communist movement. And the paper continued:

"The D.P.R.K. Government Political Programme will delight friends of the Korean people fighting against imperialism internationally and make the enemy tremble for uneasiness and fear."

Indian weekly "Events" carried an article by its editor-in-chief under the heading, "Comrade Kim Il Sung Illumines the Road Ahead of Us," warmly hailing the Political Programme of the D.P.R.K. Government announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Stressing that there was an important event

of immense significance for the progressive people of the world in December 1967, the article said like this: that month Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people was reappointed as Premier and a new Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. was formed by him and Comrade Kim Il Sung announced the historic Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K. at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. Then the article summed up the historic significance the Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K. has in the Korean revolution.

The Political Programme is of great significance not only for Korea but far and wide internationally, the article stressed, and went on:

"The Political Programme of the D.P.R.K. Government appeals to all the socialist countries and the anti-imperialist forces of the world to form a broad anti-U.S. united front to thoroughly isolate U.S. imperialism and deal collective blows to it in all regions and on all fronts to which it has stretched its tentacles of aggression. The Political Programme emphasizes that only by so doing, it is possible to disperse and weaken the forces of U.S. imperialism to the maximum and cut off its windpipe."

Stressing that the Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K. announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung was a great inspiration for the peoples all over the world waging anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, particularly for the peoples of Viet Nam, Cuba and other fighting countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, it went on:

"Premier Kim Il Sung brightly illumines like a beacon the road ahead of the world people, especially the peoples fighting against imperialist aggression."

(Continued from page 16)

rations for wiping out the enemy at a blow if the U.S. imperialists venture to attack them.

In conclusion he emphasized that the Korean people will actively support the struggle of the Guinean people against imperialism and colonialism and for consolidation of national independence and social progress and will march forward shoulder to shoulder with the people of Guinea.

Ismael Toure, head of the delegation, then made a speech.

He expressed his sincere thanks to the Korean people for their brotherly and militant hospitality. And he said that it was a symbol of militant solidarity and friendship the Korean people have cherished towards the Guinean people and the fighting African peoples.

Saying that friendship and trust existing between the two countries started long ago, he stressed:

We pay high tribute of respect to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader, beloved son of the Korean people, national hero, one of the great leaders of the world proletarian revolution. He said that such feeling of respect was the expression of feeling of friendship President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the Supreme Leader of the Guinean revolution, entertains.

Dwelling on the economic condition and the prospect of its development, he went on:

We highly appraise Premier Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche* on independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence. This idea of *Juche* is a great contribution to Marxism-Leninism.

In Guinea we consider that only self-reliance guarantees the security of Guinea. We think this constitutes the fine guarantee not only for economic self-sustenance but also for independence and sovereignty, particularly for the building of the country.

He went on to say:

We are convinced that the Korean people will attain the final victory in socialist construction because their struggle is based upon self-reliance and is armed with the invincible weapon of mass struggle guided by Marxism-Leninism. It is our firm belief that the Korean people will remain rallied as one around the Workers' Party of Korea headed by the sagacious Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, no matter what blackmail and provocation the imperialists may resort to.

We admire the just struggle waged by the Korean people who rallied firmly around their Leader for the independent unification and construction of their beloved fatherland and whole-heartedly support it.

We will surely win victory together since our cause is righteous. Our united strength is invincible for no force on earth can destroy the solidarity among the fighting peoples.

Ismael Toure, head of the delegation concluded his speech with "Long live Premier Kim Il Sung!" in Korean.

Prior to departure of the Guinean delegation an agreement on economic and technical co-operation and an agreement on scientific and technical co-operation between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Guinea were signed in Pyongyang

The recent visit to our country of the government economic delegation of the Republic of Guinea made a great contribution to further consolidating the friendly relations between the two countries in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Oil Painting

"To the Homeland"

In the days of the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle the iron-willed brilliant commander Comrade Kim Il Sung led the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in person, made expeditions into the homeland and gave mass annihilation to the robber Japanese imperialist aggressors, thereby giving the hope of fatherland restoration to the Korean people who were subjected to exploitation and oppression.

The oil painting "To the Homeland" portrays the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, making a sortie again across the Amrok River into the longed-for homeland in May 1939, two years after the historic battle in Bochonbo (June 1937).

In keeping pace with the frantic aggressive war of the German fascists in Europe, the Japanese imperialist aggressors, while preparing for a new world war, took at that time a frenzied offensive against the anti-Japanese guerilla army led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the biggest obstacle to the realization of their aggressive ambition, mobilizing a large force hundreds of thousand strong in an attempt to "annihilate" it. At the same time they ran amuck to perpetrate brutal atrocities such as mass imprisonment and slaughter of the people in Korea and the Changpai area.

It was around this time that Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Nanpaitzu meeting to take the most sagacious and bold measures for saving the Korean revolution from the crisis and bring about an upsurge in the revolution.

Along the superb strategic and tactical line of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under his personal command triumphantly staged the 100-odd days' "Arduous March" from Nanpaitzu to Peitatingtzu and advanced into the Musan district in the homeland via the Changpai area on the borders.

When the K.P.R.A. arrived at Peitatingtzu after the successful "Arduous March" during which they had to repulse the enemy's attacks from the front and the rear and fight severe snowstorms, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We have passed winter in safety. ...Now we have nothing to worry. Spring is the season when all things come to life. Let us collect strength during the spring and advance into the homeland to light the torchlight of victory in Korea!"

Soon Comrade Kim Il Sung summoned the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army operating in different parts to Peitatingtzu and held a meeting there to set forth the line of switching over to a large-scale spring counter-offensive and making a sortie again into the homeland.

After the meeting the units of the K.P.R.A. personally led by Comrade Kim Il Sung wiped out the enemy troops everywhere, shed effulgent and powerful spring rays on the land of Changpai covered with dark clouds, and started another heroic course of homeward expedition.

In May 1939 they stealthily broke through the strictly guarded borderline of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and crossed the Amrok River.

Each member of the K.P.R.A. who set his foot again on the soil of the homeland after having overcome every difficulty standing firmly on the road of revolution, clasped the fragrant earth of the motherland in both hands and picked up stream-worn pebbles from the crystal-clear streams and put them into his knapsack, renewing his resolve to fight more valiantly.

Comrade Kim Il Sung plucked a flaunting azalea, had a smell of it and, looking round his men filled with emotion and excitement, said:

"The oftener we look at the azaleas of the homeland, the prettier they look!"

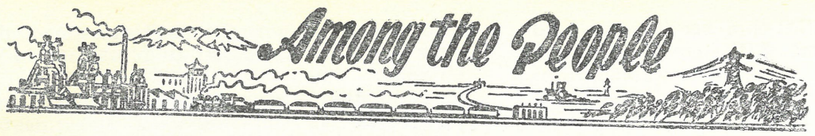
Via Chongbong, Begyebong and Samjiyon, the units of the K.P.R.A. boldly marched in open daylight along the 100-odd-*ri*-long "Kapsan Musan Highway" laid by the enemy for "mopping up" the guerillas, and dealt a staggering blow at the enemy in the Musan district.

The gunfire that sounded in the Musan district in those dark days saved the Korean revolution from the crisis and led it onto the road of a great upsurge, and demonstrated to the world that the Korean people were stout-heartedly alive and fighting victoriously.

This constituted a great turning point, which was brought about through the arduous path from Nanpaitzu to Changpai and attributed to the gifted strategies and tactics and staunch revolutionary sweep and sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of the Korean people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had led the Korean revolution to victory, by waging a protracted and relentless struggle only for the freedom and liberation of the fatherland displaying the unbreakable revolutionary spirit in the van of the arduous struggle attended with so long a march as covering hundreds upon thousands of *ri*, accomplished at long last the restoration of the fatherland.

The very path traversed by Comrade Kim Il Sung extends to the avenue of the grand Chollima march of today. It is solely attributable to that path that our people lead a happy life in the socialist paradise we see now and march forward along the path of victory indicated by the invincible Workers' Party of Korea, whose history is resplendent with victories and glory, and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.



Thus Stern Trials Were Surmounted

CHOE HYON

Whenever I think of the fatherland today which is marching forward toward an eminence of socialism at the speed of Chollima, I reflect on the days of trying ordeals our people had to undergo on the road of advance and on the correct and sagacious leadership of our Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung who always roused our people to struggle and led them to victory.

Here I confine myself to introducing a few events that took place in the period of the just Fatherland Liberation War, a period of the severest ordeal for our fatherland and people.

It was around mid-November, 1950, during our strategic retreat that our combined unit, while beating the enemy that intruded into the northern half of the Republic, arrived at Ryongrim Sub-county, Jagang Province.

There we found some other units had already arrived.

I first of all went to the Supreme Headquarters to receive a new combat order.

Arriving at the Supreme Headquarters, I without delay called the chief adjutant out by phone.

I asked him to inform Comrade Supreme Commander of my arrival. The chief adjutant told me to wait a minute.

I waited, as was told, with the phone applied to my ear.

"He will bid me to come in at once...," I thought. "Then I will get a new combat mission and return to the front..."

A little later, the chief adjutant was again on the phone.

To my surprise, he told me that Comrade Supreme Commander was very glad to hear of my arrival but wished to see me in the afternoon, saying that I should take a rest in the morning to lessen the fatigue of a long night's journey.

I returned to the billet where I was lodging.

But sleep did not come. Many a thought occured to me.

"Though at present the fatherland and the people are undergoing a temporary ordeal on the road of the revolution, Comrade Supreme Commander will surely explore the way out of this difficulty sooner or later..."

This was the feeling of the entire Korean people and I was not exception.

I recollected how he had obviated the danger in the revolution when the anti-Japanese armed struggle was faced with the grave difficulty owing to the "incident of Minsaengdan*", an artifice and evil brain child of the enemy; nobody but he could tide over the difficulty!

Right after the liberation when the people did not know what road they should take and U.S. imperialism was attempting to swallow up the whole of Korea using its stooges, he set forth the line of converting the northern half of the country into a democratic base to save the destiny of the fatherland from the crisis!

I was firmly convinced that this time, too, he must have worked out a plan for surmounting without fail the difficulties created.

The thought made me feel more reassured and strengthened my conviction about victory.

That afternoon I, led by the chief adjutant, headed for the place where Comrade Supreme Commander was.

I was pleased more than anything else to hear from the chief adjutant that Comrade Supreme Commander was healthy.

From conversation held on the road with the chief adjutant I learned that Comrade Supreme Commander, though he worked far into the night, used to get up early in the morning and read newspapers or study, that he took frugal meals, saying "When the people eat millet, we must eat the same meal," although he worked until small hours of the morning every day, and that he led his life more optimistically, remarking that the more difficulties cropped up, the more laughter and songs were needed.

Conversing with the chief adjutant, soon I got to the house where he lived.

Comrade Supreme Commander was waiting my arrival in the courtyard. Seeing me he walked up to receive me.

"Comrade Choe Hyon! Thanks for your coming down here," he said greeting me with unconcealed joy.

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* An organization of the stooges of Japanese imperialism. It was organized by the Japanese imperialists with the national reformists and renegades of revolution immediately after their occupation of Manchuria—*Ed.*)

He led me into a room by the hand and offered me a seat. He began talking, still holding me by the hand:

"How much have you suffered? I heard that you were out of gear and had a hard time of it while retreating. Well, how do you feel now?"

I replied that I had been out of sorts only a few days, but I recovered soon and that I was in good health.

It seemed my answer reassured him. Wearing a smile on his face, he said:

"I am very glad to hear that. We have been worrying about you as we were told that you were ill. I am very pleased to hear that you are well.

"By the way, are your commanding officers and soldiers all in good health? They must have undergone much pains."

"They are all in good shape. They proved themselves to be good fighters. Now they are eagerly waiting for a new combat mission to give the enemy revengeful annihilation."

Then I reported on the combat results of our combined unit. It took a little more than an hour.

When I finished he told in soft tone with a smile of satisfaction:

"It was very fine that your combined unit liberated the Yangyang, Kosong and Tongchon districts from the enemy's occupation and rescued many patriots and people while retreating under the difficult conditions.

"All our divisions that had withdrawn in an organized manner, too, fought well even in the difficult conditions.

"That is why the people are gallantly and unyieldingly fighting against the enemy with a firm conviction about the victory of the People's Army, carrying on guerilla warfare and underground activities everywhere in the enemy-occupied areas..."

He told about the fighters of the People's Army and the people heroically fighting against the enemy and asked:

"Have you met any of the Chinese People's Volunteers?"

"Yes, I met them on the way near Jangjin."

Then he gave an exhaustive account of the aim and significance of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war, before he resumed in a serious tone:

"Comrade Choe Hyon! So we must fight more valiantly to prove ourselves to be worthy master of the country. Only by so doing can we win final victory."

At that moment I recalled what he used to tell me in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

"... We derive great inspiration from the victorious socialist revolution in the Soviet Union. And we are fighting, hand in hand with the Chinese people, against Japanese imperialism. But, we must not think in the least that we can carry out our revolution by depending upon others. We must infallibly accomplish our revolution by ourselves.

"Herein lies the great significance of our anti-Japanese armed struggle.

"Only by so doing can we meet the forthcoming great event with full preparations, and carry out for ourselves democratic construction in our liberated fatherland..."

In this way he always took sharp precautions against the manifestation of the tendency to carry out revolution by relying upon others, and taught that accomplishing the revolution of our own country by our own efforts is the way of making our fatherland more prosperous and stronger and, at the same time, of contributing to the international communist movement.

Comrade Supreme Commander stopped to think something for a moment, and then inquired me:

"How are the enemy's movements in his rear?"

"At present there are a small number of troops in the enemy's rear. The enemy must have massed in the northern areas. I think, if we wish, we can operate behind the enemy line without restraint."

"Well. Do you think you are equal to that operations?"

"Yes, I think," I replied without delay as I had been thirsting for a new combat mission.

"I am sorry for entrusting you with another arduous mission to be carried out behind the enemy lines though you have just returned from there. The Party has already decided to place you in command of the army corps now operating in the enemy's rear... As you know, Comrade Choe Hyon, operations in the enemy's rear are very important. The planned operations in the enemy's rear are particularly important from the strategic point of view."

As it is a usual happening when I am assigned to a weighty, arduous mission, I felt at that time, too, a firm resolve to repay the Party for its trust in me growing up within me and an indomitable fighting spirit to overcome any difficulty inflaming in me.

Comrade Supreme Commander picked up a red pencil from the table, went towards the operational map and explained the Party's strategic line at the third stage of the war.

"At the third stage of the war, we should, on the one hand, thwart the enemy's offensive while encircling and crushing them and speedily drive the enemy down to the south of the 38th parallel by carrying on close concerted operations with the Chinese People's Volunteers. And, on the other hand, we should make all the necessary preparations for the final victory in the war by reinforcing our forces and constantly weakening the enemy forces."

I guessed he had already found out a clear way of tiding over the temporary ordeal drawing near to the fatherland and the people on the road of the revolution.

How far and precisely he foresaw the outlook of the war!

When the units of our People's Army had started a strategic retreat, he had already planned and prepared a reoffensive, and when the enemy's offensive was curbed he premeditated scientifically several stages of campaigns, not one or two ones.

It may be said that the issue of battle can be decided largely by the side that foresees a further move.

Pointing to those spots where the enemy troops were deployed, Comrade Supreme Commander said:

"...The enemy is in great confusion here in the areas along the Chongchon River, on the shore of Jangjin Lake and in Chongjin, having sustained heavy

blows during our first campaign and its offensive having been frustrated.

"The enemy has chosen the area around this Chongchon River as the main target of its offensive. The enemy has hurled into this area more than ten divisions under the Eighth U.S. Field Army, its main force.

"The auxiliary targets of the enemy in its offensive are central and eastern parts of the front.

"It is what we have foreseen.

"The human butcher MacArthur is frantically preparing the so-called 'Christmas general offensive' to seize the whole territory of the northern half before December 25..."

With these words, he laughed heavily, as if to say that the enemy's scheme were reckless and chimerical.

Is there anything more heartening than it?

From the laughter of Comrade Supreme Commander who was firmly trusting the might of the people and the truth of the life, I drew unshakable confidence and great strength and courage.

He was looking forward toward the advent of victory at that time when the enemy was making a show of power counting on its preponderant numerical strength.

As I was so concerned about something, I stepped up to him and asked:

"When do we start the second campaign?"

"It is just when the enemy launch a new offensive.

"Judging from the movement of the enemy at present, it may take place on the 24th or 25th."

I was impatiently waiting for his next words.

After a while Comrade Supreme Commander began to explain our operational plan for counter-offensive.

"The western part of the front, as you see here, is the main target of our attack. When we surround and annihilate the main force of the enemy, the Eighth U.S. Field Army that has concentrated here (he explained pointing to the area along the Chongchon River), we will be able to crush it by cutting the whole enemy front into two, the western and the eastern. This will throw the whole enemy line into confusion placing the enemy in a great danger.

"On the other hand, we will be able to take prompt co-ordinated actions with our units operating in the enemy rear, by breaking through this part of the front."

Gazing at the operational map where there was a large encircling ring showing the co-ordinated actions of our main attacking units and those operating at the back of the enemy, I was all ears fearing to miss even a single word.

Pointing with the red pencil to the marks of our units posted on the eastern and central parts of the front, he resumed:

"Our army units here, too, should, while beating back the enemy troops they meet on their way, join their forces immediately at the Hamhung area to surround and annihilate the enemy. This will lead to the formation of another encircling net in the areas of auxiliary target of attack. In our counter-offensive we should not merely drive the enemy troops back but smash them by siege in different parts."

Listening to him I gazed again attentively at the operational map where red arrows formed a splendid iron ring around the enemy.

Comrade Supreme Commander regarded me with expressive eyes and explained in a confident tone the combat missions of the units operating in the enemy rear.

"At the early stage of the second campaign, the units operating at the back of the enemy should seize control of these highways (linking Pyongyang with Kaesong, Pyongyang with Singye and Yangdok with Wonsan) to strike at the fleeing enemy troops from this rear. Then the enemy will find themselves in a large encirclement. But the villainous enemy may desperately attempt to form an intermediary defence line along the 38th parallel with runaway troops and operational reserve units. In view of this, our units operating in the enemy's rear should control the 38th parallel without losing time, keeping step with our successful attacks, intercept and hit the enemy's reinforcements coming northward and thereby completely foiling the enemy's attempt to form an intermediary defence."

I took to heart his words feeling a high sense of responsibility.

After a pause, he looked down at the marked areas on the operational map which were under enemy occupation and continued:

"At this very moment, the enemy is most atrociously murdering our parents and brothers and sisters.

"We must rescue them at the earliest possible date.

"The units operating in the enemy's rear should simultaneously discharge the political missions of liberating these areas from the enemy occupation and releasing our parents and brothers and sisters and restoring the Party and administrative organs..."

His voice slightly trembled out of sympathy with those parents and brothers and sisters whose precious lives were taken for nothing and of his implacable hatred to the murderous brigands, the U.S. imperialist beasts.

Clenching my fists and teeth, I firmed my resolution to deal a blow of revenge at the enemy.

Pointing to the enemy line marked in blue, he made a scientific analysis of the weak points of the enemy:

"Look here. The enemy's front line stretches more than 400 km. from the area of the Chongchon River to Chongjin, and that in a zigzag in most parts due to hilly terrain.

"Consequently, although the enemy has hurled here a great force scores of divisions strong, it inevitably has created gaps among his armies in the western, central and eastern parts of its front.

"What is more, the flanks of the enemy units which pushed attack mainly along the highways have been already exposed to us.

"Another weak point of the enemy is the slowness in the co-operation among his forces.

"The main forces of the enemy—the Eighth U.S. Field Army (in the western part of the front), the Tenth U.S. Army Corps (in the central part of the front), and the First Army Corps of the Syngman Rhee puppet army (in the eastern part of the front) —operate separately under the direct control of MacArthur, U.S. Army "Commander-in-Chief in the Far East" in Japan.

"Accordingly, no matter how much MacArthur vaunt of his command, a consistent disturbance is unavoidable in the system of co-ordinated actions among the enemy's forces and in the unified commanding system."

Like this Comrade Supreme Commander had a scientific insight into the enemy's great disadvantage, though murderous "generals" of U.S. imperialism bragged that their front line had not an inch of gap at all.

At the time when we were going to start the second campaign, he visualized, as he had always done before, the prospect of the war with a sharp insight and commanded it with a scientific prevision.

I was once again deeply convinced that his appreciation of the enemy with revolutionary optimism and firm confidence that "the more enemy troops come, the more of them we can finish off" derived from his firm conviction about victory.

In fact, he who is incapable of looking into the future cannot have any confidence in victory and he who has no confidence in victory cannot possess revolutionary optimism.

Having listened to him, I felt my body being filled with conviction about victory.

At every point indicated by red arrows on the operational map, I saw in my mind's eye in the sharp contrast the ugly aspects of the enemy men hurry-scurrying with shrieks and the happy faces of the people who took the path of a new life again after their liberation from the enemy's tentacles.

I returned to my billet and thought over how to carry out better the order he had given me.

On the following day a meeting of commanders and political commissars of combined units was convened.

At the meeting, Comrade Supreme Commander made a report on the "Summing Up of the Operations in the Four Months of the Fatherland Liberation War and the Future Tasks."

In his report, Comrade Supreme Commander made a scientific analysis of the operations conducted in the first four months of the Fatherland Liberation War on the basis of Marxist-Leninist military theory and expounded the strategic and tactical line of the Party.

The great victory we won at the third stage of the war by dealing a crushing defeat at the enemy, was thus planned and organized on the basis of the outstanding strategy and tactics of Comrade Supreme Commander.

Later, our army corps started operations at the back of the enemy according to his operational line.

Part of our unit was holding control of the areas he had indicated.

As was expected, no sooner had the second campaign started than the enemy troops, bitterly beaten up by the counter-attack of our main attacking units, made a haste retreat along the highways controlled by us.

In other words, "goods ordered" arrived. (Admiring at Comrade Supreme Commander's correct foresight, our soldiers called such enemies "goods ordered.")

Our combatants who had been fully prepared to deal with "goods ordered," baptized the enemy troops with the bullets of revenge, saying:

"You have come at last. Gods are waiting here to send you to Paradise."

It was at that time that the then Commander of the Eighth U.S. Field Army, the enemy's main force, Walker, to whom the U.S. imperialists pinned their hope as a "famous general," and his footmen, while taking to flight along the road running southward from Jonkok-ri, met with the ambuscades of an engineering platoon led by Hero of the Republic Choe Jong Un and were compelled to pay dearly for the blood the Korean people shed.

Part of the enemy troops began to move along the highway leading from Yangdok to Wonsan to run away by sea as Comrade Supreme Commander had anticipated.

However, they, too, were encircled and annihilated by our unit in the valley of the Mashikryong Ridge.

The operational plans he worked out were so scientific and precise that our soldiers would say the Yankees seemed to act upon his order.

A few days after we commenced our operations in the enemy's rear, a liaison officer came to us; he had had to slip through the strict cordon of the enemy.

His mission was to communicate the second order of Comrade Supreme Commander to our army corps.

According to the order we were to advance deeper into the enemy's rear in the direction of Kapyong and Hongchon across the 38th parallel as the third campaign was about to start.

Our army corps planned the operations according to his order and my army corps started actions without delay.

As Comrade Supreme Commander had foreseen, the enemy began to desperately throw in his reinforcements in an attempt to form an intermediary defence.

The enemy's reinforcements were trapped in the net we had cast and crushed by us in the areas along the 38th parallel. Thus, the enemy's attempt to form an intermediary defence was foiled like a bubble crushed against a rock.

Now that he suffered heavy casualties in our third campaign like throwing water in a bottomless jar, the enemy took a new direction. He attempted to advance in the direction of Kangrung.

However, our army corps was waiting for him there on the order of Comrade Supreme Commander.

The enemy, in spite of his "bright idea," was also annihilated by our army in the neighbourhood of Hajinbu-ri.

(To be continued)

Chongbong and Konchang Camping Grounds

KIM DONG SON

We reached the old Chongbong Camping Ground located 8 km away from Dam No. 5 in the thick forest 1,400 metres above the sea level.

A stone monument on which is carved "Chongbong Camping Ground" attracted our eyes. Beside it stood a large canvas of oil painting and a guide-map board.

This is the ground where the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army encamped for the first night in the homeland after crossing again the River Amrok in May 1939.

The forest was so dense that the sun hardly shone through. We felt our hearts swelling at the thought that we now found ourselves in the primeval forest of Mt. Baekdu which we had longed for.

We came to the place where the Headquarters of the K.P.R.A., the heart and General Staff of the Korean revolution had encamped. We stood before it in deep meditation and with a feeling of reverence.

Before our eyes loomed up the clear image of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who was working out a great plan to defeat the robber Japanese imperialists and build up at an early date a people's state free from exploitation and oppression on this land sitting by the camp fire in the deep night when the guerillas fell asleep after an eager conversation about the motherland and joy over their bivouac in the never-to-be forgotten fatherland though they were in the midst of the enemy.

As for that time, it was the darkest and gravest period when the Korean people were going through severe ordeals.

In the year of 1938 alone a great number of Korean Communists and patriotic people were arrested and imprisoned.

If there had not been the brave, stubborn revolutionary sweep of Comrade Kim Il Sung who, in order to save the Korean revolution from the crisis, again led a large force into the homeland which was turned into a forest of bayonets by the enemy, repulsing the offensive of Japanese imperialist army and police hundreds of thousands strong, our revolution could not got over the crisis, more the socialist system as we see today could not be established. When we thought of this, our boundless reverence for the Leader deepened.

We could feel the vigorous throbbing of the revolution as we saw the slogans written in bold-faced letters on the barked trunks of many big trees by the anti-Japanese guerillas who had encamped here.

"Let us fight to the end for freedom, independence and liberation of the Korean nation."

"Young men of Korea! Come out quickly and join the war against the Japanese imperialism."

These slogans were written nearly 30 years before by the anti-Japanese guerillas with burning revolutionary passion. But their letters still remain distinct today, making the hearts of visitors beat strongly.

According to the guide Comrade Kim Il Sung sent political workers to the area of Potae-*ri* after the arrival of the units at this camping ground and climbed Mt. Chongbong to study the future route of march and then ordered the units to encamp.

While looking around the sites of kitchens and campfires, we could see clearly how carefully the guerillas guarded the Headquarters even when they spent a single night. The equal sizes of the sites of tents and kitchens revealed that the guerillas lived in perfect order and under strict discipline.

Then we proceeded to the Konchang Camping Ground along the route of advance taken by the anti-Japanese guerillas.

At the Konchang Camping Ground we learned much more about the activity of the units of the K.P.R.A. through explanation of the guide.

The political workers sent out by Comrade Kim Il Sung in Chongbong attacked a lumbering yard at Potae-*ri* They captured lots of things and distributed them among the laborers. After carrying out propaganda work among the laborers, the political workers returned to this Konchang Camping Ground which was the designated place.

Frightened at the brave action of the K.P.R.A., the Japanese imperialists stepped up guard. Meanwhile, they employed a spy—a wicked running dog disguising himself as an angler, and sent him to Konchang. But he was killed by a watchful sentinel of a unit of the K.P.R.A.

At the Konchang Camping Ground, too, as at Chongbong, all sites were of a shape and positioned in an orderly manner, another evidence showing a disciplined life of the K.P.R.A.

On the way from the Konchang camp to the Begaebong Camping Ground we heard the story about a unit of the K.P.R.A. which marched along the same road.

A thick fog prevailed on the day when the anti-Japanese guerilla unit marched along this road. It was so foggy that the guerillas could hardly see a step ahead. But Comrade Kim Il Sung personally led the unit with the help of a compass, walking at the head of the marching column.

Traversing the same road, we could not but feel admiration for the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always leads the 40 million Korean people to victory and glory.

On the way we dropped in at Chongbong, a small wood-cutters' village not far from the Begaebong Camping Ground.

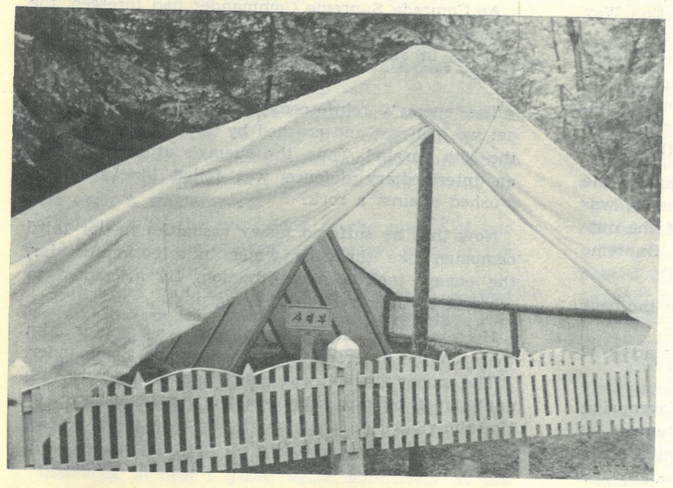
Though it was a little village in the remotest mountainous area, consisting of scores of houses, it had various welfare facilities. The state had set up a primary school here for the twenty-four pupils in the village. The school was well equipped with facilities.

This is a proof of the fact that at any places in our country children are growing up soundly free from any worries under the fine socialist system built up by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

When we got to the Begaebong Camping Ground, visitors from various parts of the country were just leaving the place after completing their visit.

After having a look around the Begaebong Camping Ground, we headed for Samjiyon.

The site of the Headquarters of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in Chongbong



Korea's Unification Must Be Solved Independently

PAK SONG

Owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, Korea still remains divided into the North and the South, the unification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation, has not been achieved till now when a new generation has grown up, and our people have been suffering from the split of the nation for more than 20 years.

The division of Korea into the North and the South has caused immeasurable misfortunes and calamities particularly to the South Korean people groaning under U.S. imperialist occupation.

It is the lofty national duty and supreme national task of the Korean people to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of our territory and unify the fatherland. Our nation cannot live in safety even for a moment and achieve a normal development without the solution of the question of unification.

We must accomplish the supreme task of our nation within our generation; we cannot hand down a divided fatherland to the coming generations.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, the Workers' Party of Korea have consistently exerted efforts to realize the national task of the unification of the fatherland.

The principled stand consistently upheld by the Workers' Party of Korea is to solve the question of unification independently by the efforts of the Korean people themselves without any interference from the outside after driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"There may be various ways and means of accomplishing the unification of our fatherland. But, whatever its concrete ways and means may be, the fatherland must in any case be unified independently by the Korean people themselves, and it cannot be otherwise."

To solve the question of the independent unification of Korea by the Korean people themselves is an internal affair of the Korean nation and the unquestioned national right of the Korean people; no one has the right to meddle in it.

A nation must solve its internal affairs by its own efforts and no outside forces are entitled to meddle in them. Self-determination of nations is a sacred and inviolable right devolved upon all nations.

The problem of putting an end to the abnormal situation in our country in which the territory has been divided in two and the nation split owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and of unifying the country, is not a sort of international dispute or a problem of relations be-

tween nations; it is an internal affair of the Korean nation, homogeneous nation and the master living on its own territory.

The Korean unification can be achieved only by the efforts of the Korean people themselves; no one can bring the unified fatherland to them and there cannot be the just solution of the unification problem apart from the national sovereignty of the Korean people.

Proceeding from this, our Party consistently maintains that the country should be unified independently by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference after driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea.

This principle unswervingly upheld by our Party fully accords with the will of our people with regards to the unification of the fatherland and interests of the nation.

But the question of the unification has not yet been solved owing to the vicious machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to perpetuate the national split who are opposed, from the first, to the most reasonable, just assertion and sincere efforts of our Party.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys continue to demand "unification under U.N. supervision." It is tantamount to keeping the South Korean people under the U.S. imperialist yoke of colonial slavery for ever and its aim is to oppose the independent unification of the country by the Korean people. So-called "unification under U.N. supervision" is a wild dream; it is nothing but a shield to perpetuate territorial division and extend the U.S. imperialist colonial rule established in South Korea to the northern half of the Republic.

The U.S. imperialists are the Korean people's inveterate enemy which has created the division of our nation and brought all misfortunes and sufferings to the South Korean people.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have been occupying South Korea for more than 20 years, doggedly hampering the independent unification of our country.

They have reduced South Korea to a complete colony and military base and try to invade the other half of Korea and the Asian continent using South Korea as a stepping-stone.

Being faithful lackey of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who cannot live even for a moment without latter's protection by force of arms, the puppets in South Korea cling to the vicious fascist military dictatorship and make no scruple of perpetrating such criminal acts as selling out the country and interests of the nation without hesitation, more and more currying favour with, and submitting to, the U.S. imperialists.

Pak Jung Hi gang, the traitors to the nation and the country, ruthlessly hampers the ever-growing aspiration for the unification among the South Korean people or mollifies them, while megalomaniacally raving "unification by prevailing over communism" with the object of justifying their machination to keep Korea divided.

They are alleging that if the unification of the country should be realized right now, South Korea would be exposed to the danger of being "communized," and so, for the moment it is necessary "for us to foster our real power" to "prevail over communism" and that the question of unification could be discussed in the "latter half of the 1970's," and dealt with in such a way as to "handing it over to succeeding generations as if to wage a 100 years long war."

This only reveals the true colours of those traitors to the nation and country who oppose unification and try to perpetuate the territorial division and keep the South Korean people in the U.S. imperialist yoke of colonial slavery for ever.

As seen above, the unification of Korea has not yet been achieved because of the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea and their lackeys.

So, the independent unification of the country cannot be achieved without driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea, putting an end to their colonial rule there and overthrowing Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, traitors to the nation and the country, who serve outside aggressive forces as a cat's-paw.

Today the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of the fatherland have been further intensified and the situation develops in favour of the Korean people struggling for the unification of the fatherland.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The day of the unification of our fatherland is drawing nearer and nearer thanks to the vigorous struggle waged by the Korean people in North and South Korea under the banner of national salvation against U.S. imperialism and to the patriotic struggle of the overseas Korean nationals. Sooner or later, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemy of our people, will be driven out of South Korea; already there are signs of their domination being overthrown."

Today the entire Korean people, looking forward to the bright future of the united fatherland, are waging a vigorous struggle to advance the cause of unification of the fatherland.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the people in the northern half of the Republic, filled with a firm determination to achieve the unification of the fatherland in their generation, have already made adequate moral and material preparations for the unification of the fatherland. They are now all out in the sacred struggle to hasten the advent of the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland.

Let us meet the great event—the unification of the fatherland—with full preparation

The South Korean people, holding Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, in boundless respect and adoration, are bravely fighting to draw nearer the day when they will enjoy a new, free and happy life in the bosom of the Leader.

Revolutionaries, workers, peasants, youths, students and intellectuals in South Korea are waging all forms of active revolutionary struggles including the armed guerilla struggle, braving the ruthless suppression and strict cordon of the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, plunging the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys into fears and unrest.

600,000 compatriots in Japan and all other overseas Korean nationals wish to see their homeland unified and are fighting to unify the fatherland under the banner of the D.P.R.K. The Korean nationals in Japan are more courageously struggling for the democratic national rights including the right to repatriation to their homeland and the independent unification of the fatherland frustrating various suppressive machinations of Japanese reactionaries.

The international prestige of our country which is standing firmly in the forefront of anti-imperialism and anti-U.S. struggle, is enhanced with every passing day and its solidarity with the international forces of revolution is further strengthened.

Today internationally, more and more countries come out to condemn the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists against Korea and actively support our Party's policy of independent unification.

However wild the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys may run, they can never hamper the struggle of the Korean people who have risen up in the sacred struggle for national liberation and the unification of the fatherland.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, the Korean people will achieve without fail the noble revolutionary cause of realizing the national task of the unification of the fatherland after driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea.

An Impregnable Fortress

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, gifted military strategist, iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, once again elucidated the tasks for implementing thoroughly the military line of the Workers' Party of Korea in the Ten-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic.

The military line of the Workers' Party of Korea embodying the principle of self-defence in national defence defines it as its main content to train the whole army into an army of cadres, modernize it, arm the entire people and fortify the whole country.

The line which proceeds from the firm stand of *Juche* and the revolutionary stand of self-reliance that the Korean revolution should be carried through to the end by its masters—the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people—on their own responsibility, by no means denies the international support and assistance; on the contrary, it considers them to be an important guarantee for its revolutionary struggle.

However, historical experiences clearly show that the military assistance from other countries may be helpful, but it cannot take the place of the defence power of the country that receives the assistance.

The decisive factor in the defence of a socialist country is its own strength. Strengthening of the defence capabilities in each socialist country by holding fast to the principle of self-defence makes it possible not only to defend their fatherland for themselves, but to safeguard the socialist countries, and it practically contributes to the national-liberation movement and the development of the world revolution as a whole.

The line of self-defence of the Workers' Party of Korea in national defence which is based on the thorough-going Marxist-Leninist stand, the independent and anti-imperialist revolutionary stand, and a high sense of responsibility for and devotion to the international duty, has a deep historical root.

The line vividly reflects the experiences and achievements which were gained in the course of more than 40-years-long struggle against imperialism and reactionaries of all hues under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Displaying the spirit of wiping out the U.S. imperialists at one stroke, combatants of the Korean People's Army are increasing their combat power to make each of them a match for a hundred

Early at the beginning of 1930's Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary army and the standing armed force, upon the revolutionary stand that the Korean revolution must be carried through by the Korean people themselves and on their own responsibility. He also organized semi-military units such as Red Guards, Anti-Japanese Self-defence Guards, Shock-brigades and combined these units with the Guerilla Army. Setting up the firm system of defending the guerilla bases with the guerilla units as the core, he personally stood in the van of the revolution and dealt serious blows at the Japanese imperialist Kanto army of a million strong.

The military line of the Workers' Party of Korea which is the fruit born of the deep historical root of 15 years was further perfected and enriched after liberation under the leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted military strategist who has been leading the Korean people to victory. Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the People's Army after liberation on the basis of the rich experiences and valuable achievements and strengthened the national defence power. Under his outstanding leadership, our people defeated, in the great Fatherland Liberation War (June, 1950-July, 1953), the aggression troops of 16 countries headed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors who boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, and defended freedom and independence of the fatherland.

Having made a correct Marxist-Leninist analysis and judgement on the problems of upholding the revolutionary armed forces and the defence of the socialist countries and the problem of imperialism and war, peace, and summed up the long years' experiences and achievements, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth before the Korean people the line of training the whole army into an army of cadres, modernizing it, arming the entire people and fortifying the whole country.

The training of the People's Army into a cadre army and its modernization constitute a basic policy for qualitatively strengthening our People's Army and reinforcing its combat effectiveness so as to suit its mission and revolutionary task and to meet the requirement of the modern warfare.

Concerning the training of the whole army into a cadre army, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"We should temper the ranks of the People's Army politically, ideologically and in military technique, and make all the men and officers undertake the duties of commanding personnel of a higher rank and up, thereby further boosting the combat capabilities of the People's Army and enabling the entire people to take part in battle with the existing forces of the People's Army as the core in case of emergency."

The might of this policy lies in the possibility that it can greatly enhance the combat capabilities of the People's Army and make the army undertake and perform the tasks of defending the country in the spirit of "a match for a hundred" with the existing strength. At the same time it ensures the constant increase of commanding staffs in proportion to the rapid expansion of our armed forces in case of need.

The modernization of the whole army makes it possible to fully arm the People's Army with modern weapons, techniques and materiel to meet the requirements of modern warfare and also makes it possible for all servicemen to handle the most up-to-date weapons skilfully and possess an adequate knowledge of modern military science and techniques.

The thorough implementation of the policy is a reliable foctor that enables our People's Army to cope with whatever situations and requirements of the modern warfare in readiness, gain control over and successfully beat back any imperialist aggressors armed to the teeth.

Today our People's Army are rallied steel-strong around the Party and the Leader and firmly prepared themselves politically, ideologically and in military technique for accomplishing excellently whatever revolutionary tasks and combat duty given by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Navymen of the Korean People's Army defending the sea of the fatherland inviolately

Thus our People's Army have grown to have such fighting efficiency that each man of it can match one hundred. This is the clear-cut manifestation of the correctness and invincible might of our Party's policy of training the entire army into an army of cadres and modernizing it.

Together with the policy of training the whole army into an army of cadres and modernizing it, it is likewise important in strengthening the self-defence power of the country to execute the policy of arming the entire people and converting the whole land into an impregnable fortress.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The arming of the entire people and the fortification of the whole country are a most powerful defence system from the military and strategic point of view, which is capable of thwarting any attack of the enemy. This means carrying out the

mass line of our Party and effecting the principle of self-defence in national defence to the fullest extent."

The arming of the entire people means arming workers, peasants and all of the working people as well as the People's Army politically, ideologically, and in military technique in order to protect the socialist fatherland from the invasion of the enemy on the strength of our own people rallied firmly around the Party. It is none other than the people that plays a decisive role in all revolutionary struggles including the armed struggle. Therefore, to organize and mobilize actively the broad masses of the people and to arm them are a reliable guarantee for the defence of the country and victory of war.

Fortification of the whole country means converting the whole territory, both rear and front, into such an impregnable fortress as can give complete defeat to the enemy wherever and whenever he may invade our country.

The arming of the entire people and the fortification of the whole country are the most correct and powerful policies based on the very superiority of the socialist system of our country.

In our socialist system where exploiting classes and class antagonism have been liquidated, unity and cooperation among the working class, co-operative farmers and working intellectuals constitute the basis of social relationship, and they, because of the commonness of their socio-economic positions and of their common goal and interests, are united in a comradely way, closely cooperate with each other and work together for the victory of the cause of communism rallying themselves firmly around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It is precisely by virtue of these socio-class relations that our army and people are united with a single idea and singleness of will and that the traits of unity between superiors and inferiors are brought into play in the army.

The powerful foundation of our independent national economy constitutes the authentic material basis

(Continued on page 39)

Invincible Is the Cuban Revolution

The torchlight of revolution lit in Cuba 15 years ago, on July 26, 1953, by the Cuban revolutionary fighters led by Comrade Fidel Castro when they made an assault upon the Moncada barracks, the powerful military fortress of the Batista clique, was a great event that dealt a terrible blow at U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, put the struggle of the Cuban people for freedom and liberation of the country onto a higher stage, and shed rays of hope on the Cuban revolution.

The Cuban people with the fighters of "July 26" as the core succeeded in overthrowing the dictatorial regime of Batista, the faithful stooge of U.S. imperialism, and won the great victory of the people's revolution on January 1, 1959, after the expedition of the "Granma" and the arduous armed struggle in Sierra Maestra, surmounting bravely manyfold hardships and trials.

The victory of the Cuban revolution not only marked a turning point in the history of the Cuban people but gave a decisive blow to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism over Latin America.

Referring to the significance of the Cuban revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"The victory of the Cuban revolution is the first victory of socialist revolution won under the very nose of the United States, it is a continuation of the great October Revolution in Latin America. It is a historic event that expanded the socialist camp to the Western Hemisphere and thereby marked a new turning-point in the revolutionary movement in Latin America."

Holding rifle in one hand and hammer and sickle in the other under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, their outstanding Leader, the fraternal Cuban people have triumphantly defeated the ceaseless aggressions and all subversive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists since the victory of revolution and keep making brilliant progress in their socialist construction.

Thanks to their vigorous struggle for liquidating the economic backwardness handed down from the old society and for laying a firm foundation of the socialist economy, the Cuban people have achieved great successes in the development of agriculture and stockbreeding, the cardinal branches of the economy, and a promising advance in the socialist industrialization of the country. And shining achievements have been made in people's education and in the work of training native cadres, too.

Today the Cuban people are enjoying a happy and worthwhile life under the socialist system and the Republic of Cuba is flourishing as days go by.

The Communist Party of Cuba and the people, holding aloft the banner of revolution, are unwaveringly marching forward in the van of the anti-imperialist struggle and are with a firm independent stand striving hard to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and consolidate cohesion and unity of the international communist movement.

Today the brilliant banner of the Cuban revolution has become a good example of socialism in the Western Hemisphere and a beacon which exerts the powerful inspiring influence on the revolutionary struggle of the Latin American peoples.

Therefore, it is not for nothing that the flames of revolutionary struggle of the peoples are vigorously spreading in Latin America for national independence and social progress under the influence of the Cuban revolution, and popular armed struggles are being intensified day by day against U.S. imperialism and reactionary regimes of its lackeys in Venezuela, Guatemala, Colombia, Bolivia and many other parts of the Continent.

From the first days of the victory of the Cuban revolution Cuba has been an eyesore to the U.S. imperialists who, taken aback by its formidable influence, have been trying to strangle her by all means and methods ranging from military aggression to economic blockade, political pressure and subversive activities in the most nasty and vicious manners.

In April 1961 the U.S. imperialists sent their mercenaries they had trained in the United States into Playa Giron to strangle the socialist Cuba in the cradle and in October 1962 they created the Caribbean crisis. Besides the U.S. imperialists resorted to ceaseless manoeuvres of aggression, provocation, subversive activities including military provocation, taking advantage of their base in Guantanamo.

However, the brave Cuban people always frustrated all such manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in no time and defended their revolutionary gains.

In recent years the U.S. imperialists are kicking up an anti-Cuban racket in hand and glove with the pro-U.S. puppets in the Latin American countries. And they are brazenly out to "legalize" their military action against the revolutions in Cuba and Latin America under the cover of the "Inter-American Forces" which they are trying to give a birth and by converting the present Organization of the American States into a military bloc like "NATO".

But, neither military threat nor political, economic pressure of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys can stem the onward march of the Cuban people who are with arms in their hands fully prepared to fight to the last bullet and man in the defence of their national independence and the gains of revolution.

The wilder the aggressive act and provocation of the enemy become, the alofter the Cuban people will hold the banner of anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle. Under the militant slogan of "Our Country Or Death! We Will Win!" they are filled with a firm resolve to thoroughly wipe out the aggressors and to defend with honour the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains.

The Cuban people actively support the sacred anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people and are resolved to render all kinds of assistance including dispatch of volunteers to Viet Nam. And they strongly support the righteous struggle of the Korean people for unifying the fatherland independently after driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea.

Also the Cuban people express firm militant solidarity with the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Latin America and the rest of the world and are standing firmly in the van of the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy.

Today, to defend the Cuban revolution acquires a great significance for the development of the revolution in Latin America and the world. It is a sacred internationalist duty for the countries of the socialist camp and the Latin-American peoples to defend the Cuban revolution.

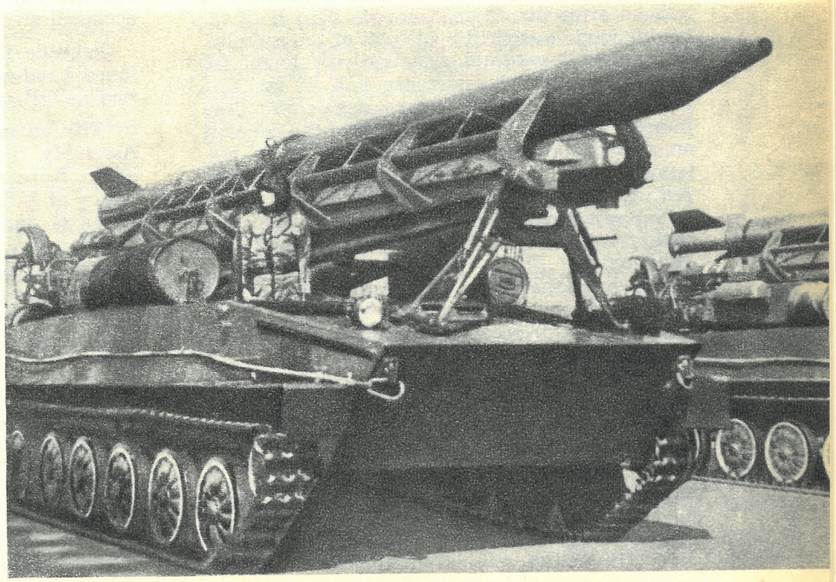
Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"Our Party and people categorically condemn the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba and powerfully support the Cuban people in their heroic struggle to uphold their revolutionary gains and build socialism."

All those who consider the interests of the revolution as the supreme law cannot act otherwise with regard to Cuba but assist the Cuban revolution.

Invincible is the Cuban revolution which is receiving the unanimous support of the world people together with the people of Korea.

Cuban revolutionary armed forces are firmly defending their fatherland from the aggression of the U.S. imperialists



UN Has No Right to Meddle in the Korean Issue

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"Unification of Korea is an internal affair of the Korean nation: the United Nations or any other outside forces have no right to meddle in it. The Korean people can achieve the unification of the fatherland only by relying on their own efforts; neither the United Nations nor outside forces can bring us a unified fatherland."

Each nation has the right to settle its own affair by itself and no outside forces should be allowed to interfere in it. The right to self-determination of nations is the sacred right bestowed upon every nation which no one should infringe upon.

The issue of Korea's unification is the question how to unify Korea which is temporarily divided because of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and an internal affair that the Korean people should settle by themselves and no one is allowed to meddle in.

Soon after liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung, having made a scientific analysis of the complex internal and external situation, set forth the line of building the northern half of the Republic into the revolutionary democratic base in order to realize the unification of the country on our own strength. He clarified basic policies and ways and means of achieving Korea's unification by the Korean people themselves rejecting all outside forces and has consistently directed all his efforts to their realization.

However, the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea militarily have unlawfully presented the "Korean question" before the General Assembly of the United Nations every year like an "annual event" for the past twenty odd years in pursuance of their aggressive aim and forced the General Assembly to adopt their "resolutions."

The discussions of the "Korean question" in the UN under manipulation of U.S. imperialism have by no means added any contributions to Korea's unification; on the contrary, they have made the matter more complicated and worse.

This shows that the UN is neither competent to solve the Korean question, nor in the position to discuss it.

It was in September 1947 that the U.S. imperialists cooked up the "Korean question" and illegally brought it to the Second Session of the UN General Assembly.

Then, the U.S. imperialists rigged up the "UN Temporary Commission on Korea" by the help of their voting machine and forced the session to adopt the "resolution" on holding an "election" to form what they call a "unified government" under supervision of the "commission."

The "resolution" adopted in disregard of wishes of the Korean people met with a due denouncement of the entire Korean people.

In face of the nation-wide resistance, U.S. imperialism, in February 1948, hurriedly made up a "Little Assembly," where a "decision" was adopted to carry on separately an "election under the UN supervision" in South Korea, the occupied area.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The unlawful decision of the 'UN Little Assembly' flagrantly infringes upon sovereignty of the Korean people and serves the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism aimed at eternal division of our fatherland."

The U.S. imperialists rigged up a puppet regime as an executor of their policy of colonial enslavement in South Korea on the strength of the UN "decision" and viciously attempted to swallow the whole of Korea by using the puppet regime as a foothold.

Even the "New York Journal and American," a reptile paper of the U.S. imperialists, exposed that the aim of the "decision" was to establish a South Korean "government" which would be rendered assistance of the United States in its plan to gain the other half in the north of 38th parallel as early as possible.

In the light of the UN Charter itself, the discussion of the "Korean question" in the UN is unlawful.

The UN Charter strictly prohibits the UN from interfering in the internal affair of any state or nation.

It is a robber-like encroachment on the sovereignty of the Korean people and a serious criminal act running counter to the UN Charter that U.S. imperialism illegally brought the "Korean question" before the UN, overriding the wish of the Korean people to build a sovereign, unified, independent state and flagrantly infringing their right to self-determination.

It is natural in the light of the UN Charter that since the Korean question is discussed at the UN, the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a party concerned, should take part in the discussion. That stand was shared by many member states of the UN.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists have desperately prevented the participation of the representative of the D.P.R.K., the party concerned, by resorting to all kinds of vicious machinations.

It is because they are afraid of their aggressive crimes in South Korea being disclosed before the world.

The U.S. imperialists who had used the UN as a tool for their aggression on Korea embarked on the war of aggression in June 1950 under the signboard of the UN in an attempt to expand their colonial rule from South Korea to the whole territory of Korea.

After starting the war of aggression in Korea, the U.S. imperialists, according to their premeditated procedure, made the UN convene the Security Council and forced it to adopt the "decision" approving their direct armed interference. This procedure was followed to cover their criminal acts with the name of the UN.

It is a well-known fact that the U.S. imperialists had long prepared for the war of aggression against the Korean people and perpetrated the war under the usurped UN flag.

As was revealed during the discussion on the budget of State Department at the Senate Appropriations Committee in June 1951, the U.S. imperialist aggressors had prepared the U.N. "resolution" on the Korean war before the war broke out.

Later, the notorious murderous general, MacAarthur, the then "Commander of the UN forces," also frankly said, "American forces were already acting twelve hours before the UN adopted the resolution," which makes proof that the "decision" of the UN Security Council is completely false.

Like this, the United Nations, by permitting the U.S. imperialists to use its name, was degraded to a belligerent in the Korean war, one of the parties signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement. Thus, the United Nations lost even its moral authority to have a part in the Korean question.

It is self-evident that there can be no impartial solution of the Korean question in the United Nations, a belligerent power in the Korean war, and, in particular, without the participation of the representative of the D.P.R.K., the party concerned.

Ever since the cease-fire the U.S. imperialists have every year repeatedly adopted the unlawful "resolution" on the "Korean question" in the United Nations under the cloak of which they justify their occupation of South Korea and check the independent unification of Korea, hanging on to the policy of turning South Korea into their colony and military base, and have been bent on provocative acts for unleashing another war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists justify their military occupation of South Korea on the ground of the UN "resolutions." "UN Forces" in South Korea, however, is the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces in the cloak of the United Nations. As a matter of course, the United Nations made a grave mistake when it adopted the "resolution" in regard to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea.

History tells us that an aggressive army has never occupied a country without oppression, plunder, provocation and trouble.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive army is the cause of all misfortune and sufferings of the South Korean people; it is the main obstacle in the way of the independent unification of our fatherland and seriously threatens peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The bloody tyranny and barbarous atrocities practiced upon the South Korean people, introduction in large amount of mass destruction weapons, large-scale reinforcement of the South Korean puppet army, militarization of economy in South Korea, dispatch of the South Korean puppet troops to South Viet Nam, and reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists—these are the causes of indescribable misfortunes suffered by the South Korean people. And the U.S. imperialists are ever more intensifying the policy of turning South Korea into their colony and military base and stepping up military provocation to oppose Korea's unification and unleash a new war of aggression against the northern half of the Republic.

This can be proved by the fact that in January this year the U.S. imperialists sent their armed spy ship "Pueblo" deep into our territorial waters for espionage and by the events that have been going on after it.

Despite that the spy ship was captured redhanded by our just self-defensive measure, the U.S. imperialists blamed our measure for "a

violation of the international law" and brought the case before the Security Council of the United Nations, like a shameless, arrogant robber.

It is a hackneyed trick to use the UN again as the tool of their aggression, a trick by which they started the war of aggression in Korea in 1950. This fully reveals the true colour of the U.S. imperialists who make no scruple to use whatever means if it is conducive to their aggressive end, and shows the nature of their aggressive forces occupying South Korea under the cloak of the "UN forces."

Today, because of the increasing war provocations by the U.S. imperialists the situation in Korea has become so seriously aggravated that a new war may break out at any moment.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges also try to cover their criminal act of opposing Korea's unification under the pretext of the UN "resolution" on "election under supervision of the UN."

This is clearly shown in the true colour and activities of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

The "UNCURK" is nothing but the tool of aggression which professionally beautifies the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression on Korea. Since its inception, the "UNCURK" has done its best to oppose Korea's unification and to increase tension in Korea and Asia, covering the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and policy of aggression with the UN as a wrapper.

The fraudulent nature of the "UNCURK" has widely been known to the world since the Syngman Rhee puppet regime which the "UNCURK", as ordered by U.S. imperialism, had praised as a "model of representative governments," was overthrown by the mass uprising of the South Korean people in April 1960.

In the eyes of the "UNCURK" the present notorious military fascist regime—the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime—is reflected as "encouraging revelation of democracy." The "UNCURK" claimed that puppet "presidential election" and "election to National Assembly" held in May and June last year by means of unprecedented terrorism, repression and fraud were carried on "in a free atmosphere under supervision of the UN."

Despite their advocation, the broad masses of the South Korean people rose up demanding to make the unfair elections null and void and the struggle grew into a large-scale resistance and lasted for several months. This fact alone completely upset their false statement.

All these facts make it clear that "unification through the election under UN supervision," which the U.S. imperialists have been clamouring about, is nothing but a false slogan aimed at preventing the Korean people from achieving the independent unification of the country and covering their policy of aggression in South Korea.

As revealed above, the U.S. imperialists are using the UN as an important tool of aggression and a covering for their crimes in turning South Korea into their colony and in realizing their sinister design to conquer the whole of Korea and Asia using it as a foothold.

It is perfectly unjust and unlawful to discuss the "Korean question" at the United Nations, the tool of the U.S. imperialists for aggression on Korea. Any resolution adopted unilaterally in the UN under the pressure of U.S. imperialism is null and void.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, is a sovereign state that maintains friendly relations with the socialist countries and scores of other countries, and her international position is rising day by day.

Internationally, many more countries denounce the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression upon Korea, oppose the unlawful discussion of the "Korean question" in the UN and express full support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea and unify their country by themselves.

At the UN theatre, too, delegates of the socialist countries and many Asian, African and Latin American countries have strongly insisted upon the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and all other foreign troops occupying South Korea under the UN signboard, and the immediate dissolution of the "UNCURK" and the unconditional invitation of the representative of the D.P.R.K.

If the UN should be really faithful to its mission prescribed in the Charter, it must nullify all the "resolutions" on the "Korean question" unlawfully adopted under the pressure of the U.S. imperialists, take a measure to effect the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces occupying South Korea and dissolve the "UNCURK."

Then, the UN must take its hand off the Korean question. The Korean question must be settled by the Korean people themselves on the principle of self-determination of nations.

The entire Korean people will certainly accomplish the revolutionary cause of the unification of the fatherland by their own efforts rejecting any interference from outside after driving out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

Final Victory Belongs to the People of the United Arab Republic

July 23th is the national holiday of the people of the United Arab Republic. Marking the day the Korean people extend a warm militant greeting to the U.A.R. people fighting heroically on the common front of the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle.

The Government headed by President Nasser and the people of the U.A.R. have made great progress in the struggle for building a prosperous and sovereign state for the last sixteen years.

After the victory of revolution the Government of the U.A.R. confiscated partly the lands owned by feudal landlords and foreign plantation owners and distributed them to the peasants. Factories and enterprises belonging to foreign monopolies were also nationalized. Thus the foundation for a healthy development of the national economy has been laid.

The successes the diligent and intelligent U.A.R. people have achieved in building of a new life are unthinkable apart from the vigorous struggle against imperialism. The imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists have consistently run amuck in an attempt to stamp out the U.A.R. people's revolution and now still remain as the sworn enemies of the Arab peoples.

The atrocious acts committed by U.S. imperialism and its followers to destroy the management of the Suez Canal when the Government of the U.A.R. rightly nationalized the Canal which the people had built shedding blood and sweat; their policies of economic blockade and freezing assets of the U.A.R in their countries with a silly attempt to make the people of the U.A.R. starve to death; the fact they again foolishly imposed "starvation war" upon the people by cancelling the agreement on wheat sale on the basis of advance payment, the aggression in 1948 of the Arab countries by the Israeli expansionists at the instigation of U.S. imperialism; the armed invasion by the Great Britain, France and Israel at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists against the United Arab Republic in October 1956; the reinvasion by the Israeli expansionists accompanied by the direct participation of the U.S. and British imperialists in June last year—all these facts show how tenaciously, viciously and shamelessly U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have been bent on intervention and pressure on the U.A.R.

Well aware of the gangster-like, cunning aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists, the people of the U.A.R. frustrated their dirty plots in every step and won victory and thus have safeguarded firmly their national dignity and independence and promoted the independent development of their country.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the successes made by the fraternal people of the United Arab Republic in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of the national independence and social progress.

The people of the U.A.R. under the leadership of President Nasser, have risen up as one with a firmer determination to fight to the end mobilizing all the military, political and mental reserves in the struggle for frustrating a new aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Israeli expansionists, and for liberating the Arab territory from the enemy occupation.

This is the expression of the firm resolve and stand of the U.A.R. people to fight to the end to wipe out the U.S. imperialists and Israeli expansionists, actively support and encourage the Palestinian people in their liberation struggle and to achieve the final victory of the righteous cause of the Arab peoples.

The Korean people are sure that the Arab peoples will unite together, further reinforce their strength and certainly win the final victory in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors.

The Korean and U.A.R. peoples are close friends standing side by side on the common front of the anti-imperialist struggle; friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries are developing with each passing day.

The Government and people of the U.A.R. strongly condemning the aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists against our country, render an active support and encouragement to the Korean people in their righteous struggle for the independent unification of the country after driving out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea. We the Korean people highly value the support given by the U.A.R. people.

Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, said:

"I am convinced that the militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of our two countries will further strengthen in the struggle against the common enemy, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, and sincerely wish the U.A.R. people a new victory in the sacred fight in defence of the honour of the nation and for progress of their country and the world peace."

The final victory belongs to the people of the United Arab Republic who have risen up for their just cause.

Greetings on Somali Independence Day

This year the Somali people will mark the 8th anniversary of the country's independence.

The Somali Government and people have since independence attained great achievements in the struggle for consolidating the country's independence and building the national economy and national culture, while frustrating incessant subversive machinations of the imperialists.

The Somali Government is energetically waging a worthwhile struggle for creating a new life. It is directing its efforts to building an independent national economy while confiscating foreign monopoly companies and firms and depriving them of their concessions or setting limits to them.

The Korean people are very much pleased at the successes the Somali people have gained in the struggle to liquidate the aftermath of colonial rule and consolidate the country's independence.

Under the condition that a part of the territory still remain occupied by the imperialists, the Somali Government and people carry on a relentless struggle for the complete liberation and unification of the country.

The Somali Government and people are also supporting and encouraging the national-liberation struggle of the African peoples still under colonial rule and expressing its full support to and solidarity with the peoples of the United Arab Republic and other Arab nations in their just struggle against the encroachment of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, Israeli expansionists.

The Somali Government and people, together with the progressive peoples of the whole world, are marching vigorously upholding the banner of anti-imperialism, frustrating all the machinations of the imperialist aggressors headed by U.S. imperialists to bring the country again under the yoke of slavery.

All these measures fully accord with the interests of the Somali people desirous of safeguarding the national dignity and attaining prosperity and development of the country and, at the same time, constitute a heavy blow to the imperialists who are bent on aggression and plunder in the African continent.

The Korean people actively support and encourage the struggle of the Somali people for consolidation of national independence and territorial integrity under the anti-imperialist banner.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The Korean people value highly the friendship with the Somali people and support and encourage actively the just struggle of the Somali people for the consolidation of the national independence of the country and territorial integrity."

Though Korea and Somaliland are far from each other geographically, their peoples are closely tied with each other because of their suffering from the vicious imperialists' colonial rule in the past and particularly due to the commonness of struggle in unifying the divided fatherlands and to the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The relations of friendship and co-operation formed between Korea and Somaliland rapidly improved of late. The exchange of various delegations and particularly the establishment last year of the diplomatic relations between the two countries were events of great significance in developing relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries.

The Somali people extend their firm solidarity to the Korean people's struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and realize the independent unification of the country and express full sympathy with the self-defense line followed by our country in defence upbuilding.

Greeting the independence day of Somaliland, the Korean people wish the Somali people greater successes in their struggle for territorial integrity, prosperity and development of the country against imperialism and colonialism.

Under the Slogan "Unity, Labour and Progress"

On July 1 six years ago, Brundi won independence through the sanguinary struggle of its patriots against the aggressors.

Since independence the Brundi people have made endeavours to clear off the aftermaths of colonialism. And in November 1966 they overthrew the monarchy and proclaimed the birth of the Republic.

Under the leadership of the Government of Brundi headed by President Michombe the Brundi people are marching forward for harmony and unity of the nation and for a new life, frustrating every divisive and subversive machination of the enemies under the slogan "unity, labour and progress."

The imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, not pleased with the progressive home and foreign policies of the Brundi Government, are resorting to all sorts of vicious action to put the country into their hands. They are attempting to overthrow the Brundi Government by sowing seed of discord among tribes or by means of provoking military coup d'etat.

The U.S. imperialists instigated reactionaries in the country to assassinate the former premier and attack premier's official residence. All this was conducted by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States.

The indignant Brundi Government took a decisive measure: it expelled the ambassador and two diplomats of the United States in Bujumbura who attempted the intervention in the domestic affairs of Brundi.

After that, the U.S. imperialists have become more vicious in their attempt to check the advance of the Brundi people towards the creation of a new life.

It is utterly righteous that upholding anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist banner the Government and the people of the Brundi Republic are fighting for national harmony and unity, for a new life, resolutely frustrating every disruptive and subversive scheme of the enemy.

On the 6th anniversary of Brundi's independence the Korean people warmly congratulate the Brundi people who are fighting for consolidation of the national independence and independent development of the country against imperialism and colonialism.

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for materializing the arming of the entire people and the fortification of the whole country.

The Workers' Party of Korea has pursued the line of conducting the economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel.

The solid foundation of the independent national economy—the powerful base of heavy industry with the machine-building industry as the core, light industry and the advanced rural economy—that our people have laid under the wise leadership of the Party is the economic basis which not only promotes the prosperity of the country and improves the people's welfare but meets the enormous requirements of the defence build-up.

The military line of our Party whose main content is to train the entire army into an army of cadres, modernize it, arm the whole people and fortify the whole country is the original Marxist-Leninist military line and the thorough self-defensive revolutionary line that suits the characteristics of modern warfare, that is, the greatness of the scale, protractedness and three dimensional features in the combat action.

Today our defence system is impregnable now that the line has been thoroughly actualized.

Of late the U.S. imperialists are raising frenzied war clamours against the northern half of the Republic in connection with the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" which committed aggressive acts after intruding deep into the coastal waters of our country and was captured by the Navy of the heroic Korean People's Army which took self-defensive measure. If the enemy dare to unleash a reckless war, he will surely get nothing therefrom.

If there is anything, it will be only corpses and death.

The Flame of A Great Revolutionary Upsurge Flares Up Vigorously

Holding aloft the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Ten-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the working people in our country are bringing a new great revolutionary upsurge in all domains of revolution and construction.

The rolling workers of the steel shop of the Hwanghae Iron Works who are defending the Height of Steel which is often called "Height 1,211 of Today" (The Height was a military strategic point during the Fatherland Liberation War—*Ed.*) are busy with their work for further strengthening country's economic power and solidifying steel-strong the might of the national defence in a strained and mobilized posture.

Bearing in mind the on-the-spot guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, they surpassed by far the production plan of rolled steel last year and are continuously fanning the flame of innovation with a determination to produce rolled goods 1.4-fold as against the previous year by tapping out latent reserves at the utmost.

Being well aware that they produce goods of vital importance in promoting economic construction and increasing the defence power, they pay close attention to the better maintenance of rolling installations to raise the efficiency of utilization to the maximum.

They who always work in dead earnest with a feeling that they were stabbing the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the breast, made a great deal of progress in the work of exchanging rollers through a collective technical innovation drive. They, relying on their own efforts, produced tools and parts of the equipment and ensured the full operation of the rolling installations.

The daily output of the workers in this shop is 20-30 per cent more than that of last month.

* * *

In face of the increased war provocations by the U.S. imperialists the workers of the factory where Comrade Kang Jae Won works are further strengthening the material and technical foundations so as to continue production under whatever circumstances.

During his on-the-spot guidance in the factory in May 1959 the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung highly praised the workers of the maintenance and repair shop who showed an example to the whole country in the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement after he saw carding machine and parts of dynamo repair that were made by their own efforts. Then he instructed them to make single-purpose lathes by their own efforts so that they could meet the demand of the necessary parts by themselves and produce many better cutting machines and added that a stock of parts for three months must be laid to normalize the production.

Always remembering the glory and joy they felt on that day when the respected and beloved Leader praised them, the workers and technicians of the shop have energetically worked on to execute the on-the-spot teachings of the Leader without fail. Now the maintenance and repair shop is completely equipped and is producing ten thousand sorts of parts and other equipment.

They are now turning out planers, polishing machines, single-purpose lathes, rolling and drawing equipment and other numerous machines overcoming hardships in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance emulating the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas who terrified the robber-like Japanese imperialists with "Yongil Bombs" they made.

Thus, the technical process has been further perfected and the processing capacity increased 2-folds.

* * *

Upholding the Ten-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Red co-operative farmers of Ryongchon Plain have risen to boost grain output by 500 kilogrammes per *jongbo* and are doing excellent in farm work everyday.

Much progress has been made with the bank-revetment that is to protect 100 *jongbo* of rice fields from any big flood.

They organized shock-brigades and set in a socialist emulation. Thus they dig up 600 cubic metres of soil everyday.

Members of shock-brigade have worked out various mechanical devices to do work more efficiently. As a result, they are performing the daily quotas 3-folds everyday.

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

Poster "Our socialist fatherland is impregnable fortress!"

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Supplement

Pledge to Marshal KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader of 40 Million Korean People

On Thoroughly Implementing and Pushing Through Instruction of Comrade Kim Il Sung for Further Deepening and Developing Red Flag Company Movement and on Effecting a New Innovation in Strengthening Combat Preparedness, Combat Capacity

Meeting of Active Soldiers of Red Flag Companies of Korean People's Army Held in Presence of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Respected and Beloved Leader

Pyongyang, Korea